The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9391—VOL LVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Yass Road, Goulburn, Mrs. Andrew G. Finlay, of a daughter.

On the 11th instant, at her residence, Kingston, Newtown, the wife of Mr. William Coo[illegible], of a son.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Briars, Molonglo, Mrs. T. Shanahan, Jun., of a daughter.

On the 22nd instant, at her residence, Gipps-street, Paddington, the wife of Mr. William A. Thompson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th December, 1868, by special licence, by the Rev. Dr. Lang, M.P., George Weir, to Annie Allen, third daughter of the late Mr. Richard Allen, of Surrey, England.

On the 27th May, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. H. Wiles, Wesleyan minister, Thomas, youngest [illegible] son of John Lockett, of Young, to Jane, fourth daughter of Mr. Hugh Beat[illegible], Wagga Wagga.

On the 19th June, by the Rev. John Graham, W. [illegible] Quo[illegible], Esq., Railway Department, to Clara Sophia, second daughter of the late Hon. J. R. Wilshire, Esq., M.P., of Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 26th May, of serous effusion on the brain, Mary, the wife of Charles Bingemann, and daughter of the late Henry Hyndes, Parramatta-street, aged 34 years. Also, on the 23rd June, Frederick William, infant son of Charles Bingemann, aged 6 months.

On the 9th instant, of consumption, at Euroma, Bodalla, in the 50th year of his age, Charles Harpur, the Australian poet, deeply lamented.

On the 9th instant, at Euroma, Bodalla, in the 50th year of his age, Charles Harpur, Esq., late Gold Commissioner, and for many years identified with Australian literature, deeply lamented.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
AVOCA,
1481 tons, 250-horse power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 16th July, 1868, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.
Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 13th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 14th.
For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all [illegible] connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 18th June, 1868.
Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers can travel from SYDNEY to SOUTHAMPTON DIRECT, via PANAMA, without transhipment after leaving Panama, and that consequently there will be only one change of ship on the entire voyage from SYDNEY to ENGLAND.
PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK, via PANAMA,
in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.
The screw steamship
RUAHINE,
1500 tons register, 500-horse power,
T. S. Beal, commander,
is appointed
to leave Sydney for PANAMA,
via WELLINGTON, N.Z.,
WEDNESDAY, July 1st, at 3 p.m.
with her Majesty's Mails.
Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.
This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of the following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—
FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Panama on the 2nd, 9th, 17th and 24th of each month.
FOR NEW YORK.
Leave Colon 6th, 14th, 20th, and 28th of each month.
Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.
First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.
All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.
Cargo received up to 5 p.m. FRIDAY.
For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.
RETURN TICKETS,
at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS to 11th July, inclusive:—
FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
PATERSON, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
FOR CLARENCE TOWN:
PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on MONDAYS.
FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
PATERSON, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a-half.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATON COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday afternoon, at 3; and City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares: Saloon, £6; Cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, this morning, Thursday, at 7; and Florence Irving, to-morrow night, Friday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, this morning, Thursday, at 7.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Williams on Monday morning.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Lady Young, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Saturday afternoon, at 3.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—James Paterson will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Port Denison.—Eagle, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 30th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
NOTICE.—Return Tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week, at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, leaving Struth's Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.
The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well-known steamship YOU YANGS.
One of them will be dispatched as follows:—
YOU YANGS (direct),
THIS DAY, 25th June, at noon,
carrying both passengers and cargo.
FARES:

Saloon	..	..	£4 0 0
Return-ticket	..	..	6 10 0
Second cabin	..	..	1 10 0

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, Tuesday, 30th. Willis, Merry, and Lloyd.

STEAMER for BRISBANE WATER, Friday Morning, 8 a.m., Struth's Wharf. Weather permitting.

FOR MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner Star of the Sea, This Evening. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Illalong, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
[illegible]N.—Illalong, WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.
[illegible]YA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 3rd July.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY, at 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, on FRIDAY at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, on SATURDAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

MANNING RIVER.—The JANE. For freight, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—Princess Alexandra, To-morrow, Friday. T. M'Caffery, Victoria Wharf.

BELLENGER RIVER.—Schooner Resolute. Freight or passage, W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE BELLINGER RIVER.—The schooner CLEONE. Freight or passage apply Lime-st. Whf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—HANNAH, from Commercial Wharf, Saturday. H. F. Camroux, agent.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA, Captain Cook, now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The schooner Captain Cook. O'Doud and Co., Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE direct.—The clipper schooner ANN will be dispatched on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Albion Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on SATURDAY, 27th June. Victoria Wharf.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander, (daily expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality. For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

THAMES GOLD FIELDS NEW RUSH.—The clipper barque HARRIET ARMITAGE is now taking passengers and cargo for AUCKLAND at Grafton Wharf. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, she will positively be the first vessel away.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board; J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR FIJI, FORTUNA, WALLIS and NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.—The fine clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, W. H. Weiss, commander, will be dispatched on 1st July.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR FIJI AND NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.—The brig OCEAN will sail about 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLAND, direct.—The fine clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage, apply to T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TAHITI.—The clipper brig MOA, Robertson, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail on an early date.
For freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT and CO., 324, George-street; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG.—To Sail 10th July.—The A1 ship ONWARD, 606 tons register, William Whyte, commander.
For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 14, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid A1 American clipper ship LADY DUFFERIN, 1600 tons, will leave NEWCASTLE on the morning of the 28th instant.
For passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Two cabin and four steerage berths only vacant, for which immediate application is necessary.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS to [illegible] FRANCISCO can obtain a guara[illegible] Months' EMPLOYMENT on the Pac[illegible] booking through this Office. By my [illegible] Railway Company had not been able [illegible] labour to carry on their works as fast as [illegible]
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, [illegible]

FIRST AND ONLY AMERICAN [illegible] SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The [illegible] ETHAN ALLEN, J. J. Friend, co[illegible] sail on or about the 26th June. Cabin and [illegible] accommodation of superior class, and fitted expressly to accommodate families; carries an experienced Surgeon. Sailing time last voyage 52 days. Passengers are invited to inspect the vessel at Campbell's Wharf. Every information given respecting the remittance of money. Labour required, &c. Only a few berths are vacant; early application is necessary to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR,
695 tons register, A. Johnston, commander, will meet with quick dispatch.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOHNSTON, on board, Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON, sailing from MELBOURNE on or about 10th July.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship WIMMERA, 1100 tons register, will be dispatched as above.
This vessel has unsurpassed accommodations for SALOON and SECOND-CLASS Passengers, and inspection of plan is invited.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.
N.B.—Liberal allowance made for passage to Melbourne.

FOR LONDON.
The GOLDEN SEA.
This fine ship will be dispatched, as above, on the 15th July. Has unrivalled passenger accommodation.
Rates of Passage:

Saloon	..	..	..	..	As per agreement.
Second class	..	..	..	..	£30
Intermediate	..	..	..	..	20
Steerage	..	..	..	..	18

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain HARDY; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHDON, whose average passages (out and home) for the last four years have been under 80 days, will be dispatched on the 20th July.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain PILE; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Wool, Passengers, and Gold [illegible].—The splendid A 1 clipper ship NINEVEH, having [illegible] whole of her dead weight on board and nearly the wh[illegible] her wool alongside, will sail on the 27th June. Has superior saloon accommodation. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to Captain BARNET, on board, at Circular Quay; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
N.B.—[illegible] room for a few intermediate passengers.

BARQUE CONTEST, from Adelaide.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Grafton Wharf, as the vessel is now reported at the Customs. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the consignees' risk and expense.
THOMAS ALLEN, Master.

SHIP ONWARD, from Hongkong.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf. Freight must be paid and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods leave the wharf.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.
Captain Whyte will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP ETHIOPIAN, from London.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass Customs' ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.
Captain FAULKNER will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP BRUCKLAY CASTLE, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

WAVE OF LIFE, for BOW[illegible] [illegible]VELAND BAY.—Shippers are requ[illegible] [illegible]NTRIES and send in bills of lading for signa[illegible] [illegible]AY. For passage only apply HENRY CLARK[illegible] [illegible]ria Wharf.

SHIP NINEVEH, for London.—[illegible] ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 Clyde-built barque JANE SPIERS, 309 tons register, T. T. Brown, commander.
R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

CHARTERS for EASTERN and other PORTS at HIGHEST CURRENT RATES.
The undersigned is prepared to LOAD VESSELS with IMMEDIATE DISPATCH, by the Company's POWERFUL SCREW STEAM COLLIERS "BARWON" and "WONIORA."
JAMES SHOOBERT,
Secretary and Agent,
Bulli Coal Mining Company,
1 and 3, Exchange, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Captains and Agents of VESSELS can be accommodated with BERTHS at the Market Wharf, at the lowest current rates. Ample accommodation for storing free goods, stacking timber, &c., &c.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Lessee.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until TO-MORROW, at noon (labour only), for caulking, coppering, and other repairs to schooner Alpha. Chadwick and Smith, Liverpool-street.

SHIPS' BOATS of all descriptions; Skiffs and Dingy for SALE. T. BELL, Boatbuilder, Balmain.

SYDNEY BATTALION, V.R.—PARADE, in Full Dress; Officers, Undress—for Light Infantry Drill, SATURDAY, 27th, at 2.45 p.m. By Command,
W. CHATFIELD, Adjutant.

S. S. V. R. COMPANY.—Drill and Bayonet Exercise TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. J. NEWSHAM, Captain.

THE D. of E.'s HIGHLAND BRIGADE.—Special Committee MEETING at the Office, at 7 o'clock.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND for the RESTORATION of the KING'S SCHOOL, are requested to meet at the King's School, Parramatta, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 3rd July, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of ELECTING a COUNCIL of MANAGEMENT.
W. J. GUNTHER, M.A., THOMAS KEMMIS, } Secretaries.

UNION LITERARY CLUB.—Usual WEEKLY MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., Clark's Assembly Rooms. Business—Readings and Recitations. R. TEECE, Hon. Sec.

MASONIC.—Tarbolton, 377, S. C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Passing, &c.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL BALL.—A MEETING of the General Committee will be held THIS EVENING, at St. Mary's Seminary.
F. M'NAB, J. B. MAGNEY, } Joint Secretaries.
June 25th.

MASONIC.—Instruction MEETING, Lodge of Harmony, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

SYDNEY NIGHT REFUGE AND REFORMATORY.—The Annual MEETING will be held (D.V.) in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 29th June. The Hon. J. DOCKER in the chair. The meeting will be addressed by the Revs. T. Gainford, T. Smith, A. W. Webb, and other gentlemen.
JOHN MILLS, Hon. Sec.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—General Committee.—A MEETING of this committee will be held in the Chamber of Commerce, at the Royal Exchange, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m.
ALFRED ROBERTS, J. GRAFTON ROSS, } Honorary Secretaries.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—The Committee Rooms, No. 362, George-street, are OPEN from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. DAILY, to receive subscriptions and conduct general business.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

BALMAIN GENERAL CEMETERY.—This Cemetery (open to all denominations), situate at the rear of the Elswick Estate, on the Parramatta Road, is now open for interments. Undertakers and others are informed that the hours fixed for interments are 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Scale of fees, rules and regulations, and full particulars, may be obtained at the office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.
February 29, 1868.

THE VARROVILLE STUD DISTRIBUTION.
An intimation from the Crown Law Officers obliges the Proprietor to abandon the proposed Distribution.
The Purchasers of Shares may receive back the money paid by them, on application (on and after THURSDAY, the 24th instant) to the Agents from whom they purchased, and upon production of the receipts.
S. C. BURT and CO., Agents.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—The CHURCH OF ST. MARY, "Star of the Sea," will be OPENED for Divine Service, by his Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF SYDNEY, on SUNDAY next, 28th June. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. E. LUCKIE, of Pyrmont; and a COLLECTION made after the sermon towards the liquidation of the debt on the church, which is considerable. There will be High Mass, and the services of a very efficient choir have been secured. One of Mozart's masses will be sung on the occasion. We hope that our Sydney friends will favour us with their presence and assist us on that day. The Catholics are few and poor in this district, it may truly be said we are "the brother in need," but we know how great is the charity of the Catholics of Sydney, and that our appeal will not be made to them in vain. The ceremony of opening a Church according to the Catholic Ritual is very imposing, and never fails to impress upon the beholders a deep sense of the sacredness of God's House, so that they are induced to exclaim with the Psalmist "O Lord, I have loved the beauty of thy House, and the place where thy glory dwelleth." * * "In the churches I will bless thee, O Lord." Ps. xxv.

Steamers ply every Sunday from Circular Quay to North Shore, commencing at 8 a.m.; they leave the wharf at the bottom of Phillip-street every quarter of the hour. Omnibuses are always at the ferry on the North Shore to take to St. Leonards, the Church, and elsewhere.
Fares—Steamer, 3d; omnibus, 3d.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY. (Limited.)
NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, a seventh and final CALL of two shillings and sixpence per share has been made on the preferential shares in this Company, payable on MONDAY, the 20th day of July (proximo), at the Commercial Banking Company, Sydney.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM JOLLY, Chairman.
Sydney, June 18th, 1868.

NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 29th June, the FARES by the Dry Dock STEAMERS will be 3d each way, till 9 p.m.; 6d after.
Dry Dock Ferry Company.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HUGH EDWARD THOMAS.—Send your Address to your brother JOHN, Panama Company, 4, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. News from home.

IF this should meet the eye of THOMAS HOYES, EDWARD DAVIS would be glad to see him, at 393, Kent-street, near Market-street.

JOSEPH REDMAN, who came out in the Light of the Age, about 11 years ago, please communicate with H. APPLETON, Confectioner, Geelong, Victoria.

MR. F. H. CARPENTER, from Grafton, English LETTER at R. TOWNS and CO.

WILL Mr. C. ROSS please send his address. M. B., 68, South Head Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, THOMAS WILLIAM DALY, of Petty's Hotel, Sydney, an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Queensland, intend to apply, on the last day of the present Term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1868.
THOMAS W. DALY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ARTHUR STEPHEN BURNE, at present residing at the Grammar School, Sydney, an Attorney of her Majesty's Courts of Queen's Bench, Common, and Exchequer of Pleas at Westminster, and a Solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, intends to apply on the last day of the present Term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this 24th day of June, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I, PATRICK WILLIAM CREAGH, residing at No. 326, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, in the city of Sydney, lately serving under articles of clerkship to William Spain, of the Exchange, Sydney aforesaid, Solicitor, and under assignment of the said articles to Staunton Spain, of the Exchange aforesaid, Solicitor, intend to apply to this Honorable Court, on the last day of the present term, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Court.
Dated the 24th day of June, A.D. 1868.
P. W. CREAGH.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I, CHARLES VERNON KEMP, of Newtown, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to JOHN WILLIAMS, of Sydney, in the said colony, gentleman, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of this honorable Court, intend to apply on the last day of the present term to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the said Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated the 24th day of June, A.D. 1868.
C. VERNON KEMP.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Insolvent Estate of MOLISON and BLACK, of Sydney, Shipbrokers and Commission Agents.
In compliance with a requisition of creditors in the above estate, I hereby call and convene a special general MEETING, to be held at my office, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 1st day of July, 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to take directions as to the allowance of furniture in the separate estate of JAMES MOLISON.
JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RICHARD MANNING, and WILLIAM THORP, hitherto carrying on business together in Sydney as Engineers, under the style the firm of "CHAPMAN and CO.," beg to intimate to their friends and the public that the said William Thorp has retired from the said business, and that the said Richard Manning will receive all the DEBTS owing to and pay all the LIABILITIES of the said firm.
Dated this 27th May, 1868.
RICHARD MANNING.
WILLIAM THORP.
Witness—Charles Thorp.

NOTICE.
The PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on under the name and firm of
LAW AND TINSLEY,
was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by effluxion of time. I, as one of the late firm, beg to thank the public for the liberal support awarded to us; and, having taken those extensive premises lately occupied by the Co-operative Baking Company, 18, Campbell-street, Haymarket, trust, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the support so liberally bestowed on the late firm.
EDWARD TINSLEY.
N.B.—All orders by post punctually attended to.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—I, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to tender my thanks to the public for the liberal support accorded to me as one of the late firm of LAW and TINSLEY, and earnestly request a continuation of the same in the business now carried on in my name at 736, George-street South, next Woolpack Inn, Haymarket, and 91, Lower George-street, where I will supply hay, corn, chaff, bran, and all kinds of colonial produce, of the very best quality, at the lowest remunerative prices. All goods delivered free of charge.
GEORGE LAW.

BOROUGH OF PADDINGTON.—APPLICANTS for the office of TOWN CLERK are informed that the vacancy has been filled.
Testimonials will be returned on application at the Town Hall, Paddington.
W. TAYLOR, Mayor.
Paddington, 24th June, 1868.

TENDERS for Clearing and Stumping, at per acre, a portion of the Randwick Racecourse Reserve will be received at the A. J. C. SECRETARIAT, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 26th instant. The Course Keeper will point out the ground to be cleared, and all other information can be obtained from
BUCHAN THOMSON,
A. J. C. Secretariat, Bligh-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 28th of June for the Erection of two HOUSES in Castlereagh-street.
Plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY, the 30th June, for the performance of all the CARTAGE required by the Company during one year from the 1st August next. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, 24, Bridge-street. Security will be required.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. GRAFTON ROSS, Manager.

TO ARCHITECTS.—Designs required from which to erect a Church capable of accommodating about 1000 persons; to be a parish church, and also the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Newcastle. All particulars, with Photographs of the site, &c., may be procured on application to the Secretary of the Building Committee, the Rev. ARTHUR SELWYN, Christchurch Parsonage, Newcastle.

No. 68-57. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 20th June, 1868.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, for taking down, rebuilding, and completing a portion of the Bridge, Prince-street, in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer.
The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TENDERS Required for plastering two large Houses, Phillip-street, labour only. Apply on the works.

TENDERS wanted for Ironbark FENCING. W. Thornton, near Chemical Works, Balmain.

TENDERS wanted, for shingling a HOUSE, labour only. William Howard, sen., boat builder, Balmain.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM BURRETT, Nattai.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, and Book Debts in the above estate. Full particulars can be obtained on application to KEEP and PARSONS, 395, George-street.

TO CARPENTERS and others.—Sealed TENDERS (endorsed "Tenders for Fencing") are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee, for FENCING in certain portions of Hyde Park.
A specification of the work required can be seen at the Domain Lodge.
Tenders to be addressed and forwarded to the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 30th instant.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
Victoria Club, 24th June, 1868.

TENDERS for SHINGLING a Church. Apply 11, Foster-street, off Campbell-street, near Haymarket.

A CARD.—Writing and Bookkeeping in a few lessons. Mr. NORRIS, Writing Master, 166, Phillip-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 16, O'Connell-st.

DR. GEORGE WALKER has REMOVED to 170, Castlereagh-street, opposite P. of Wales Theatre.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—Mr. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., may be consulted daily. 12, South Head Rd.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, opposite M'Grath and Punch's.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

GUYATT, Surgical Instrument and Truss Maker.—Spinal supports, club-foot instruments, ladies' abdominal belts, &c., made to order. Mrs. Guyatt in attendance for ladies. 46, Market-street, opposite the Market.

J. W. HALL, Watch and Clock Maker, Manufacturing Jeweller, 370, George-street.

J. GILLAM, Truss, Elastic Stocking, and Bandage Maker. Surgical Instruments Ground. 2, Hunter-st.

MASON and HODDLE, Engravers, &c. Theatrical posters, views of buildings, labels, &c., done at moderate prices. 48, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. FLETCHER, Dentist, 9, Wynyard-square.
Hours of consultation from 10 till 12 a.m.
Mr. Fletcher begs to state that in future he intends reserving Saturday forenoons for attendance on children.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE, 4, Wynyard-street. Lowest rates on buildings.

ROBERT DOWNING, Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, and Account Book Manufacturer, 237, George-st.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Bathurst-street; Sawmills, Darling Harbour.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-st., next Lassetter's.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

£3000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on city or suburban freehold. Apply to Mr. MYERS, 11, Bligh-street; or Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, 69, Pitt-street.

£4000 TO LEND, in one or more sums; low interest. C. H. Rooke, 76, King-st. West.

£5000 TO £200.—Various sums to lend on approved securities. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

£5000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on approved city or suburban freehold properties, at low rate of interest. C. T. RICHARDSON, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-st.; or Glenrock, Darling Point.

£10,000 TO LEND, at low rate of interest. PASCHEN and CO., 129, King-st.

SHARES and DEBENTURES obtained or disposed of. LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 136, Pitt-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The Advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
Bills of Sale on furniture, &c., without possession of any other available security.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CITY BANK SHARES for SALE, to return 6½ per annum. W. T. MUSTON and CO.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1868, at this office, for the purchase of the whole or any portion of £25,000 of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURES.
The Debentures will have a currency of five years, commencing 1st July, 1868, will bear interest at the rate of five per cent., and be in equal sums of one hundred pounds.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 20th June, 1868.

FOUND, a strayed MARE, branded JH. Apply 108, Liverpool-street, between Pitt and George streets.

LOST, a five-stoned antique Cornelian RING. Reward on returning it to M. DAWSON, Barrack-street.

LOST, a few days back, 2 GEESE; reward given. 126, South Head Road.

LOST, a Galah PARROT. Reward given, at Pompey's Pillar, Castlereagh-street.

LOST, on Monday evening, in the vicinity of Darlinghurst, a small Circular BROOCH, with an opal in the centre. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Gaol gate.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, Grey MARE, 2 near shoulder, HW on back. The finder will have the reward by returning the same to ROBERT FERGUSON, Waterloo.

A REWARD of £10 will be given by the undersigned to any one proving to conviction who POISONED (this day) a small Bull TERRIER, his property. WILLIAM ANDREWS, Denison House, Phillip-st., North. June 24.

£20 REWARD.—To all Constables and other persons.—The above reward of Twenty Pounds will be paid by the undersigned for any information leading eventually to the apprehension and lodgment in any of her Majesty's gaols, of MICHAEL NORRIS, a native of the district of Windsor, answering to the following description:—Michael Norris, age 36 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, sallow complexion, scar on left cheek, wart under one eye, fair brown hair, whiskers light on chin, also a dent on cheek, grey eyes, stout made, he having escaped from his bail.
TOBIAS HUSBAND,
PATRICK NORRIS.
Witness—Henry Langton.
Windsor, 8th June, 1868.

LEE'S MURDER.—All Chinamen at Maitland Bar say that they will give to any person who catches the Murderer of RALPH LEE a REWARD of £30; also £5 to any one giving such information as may lead to his capture.
The money is ready at the Store of CHARLES HARPER, at Maitland Bar.
Signed SAM SING
(For all Chinese at Maitland Bar).
Maitland Bar, Meroo, 18th June, 1868.

STRAYED on my premises, Black Terrier DOG, locked collar on neck. DOYLE, Elizabeth-st., Camperdown.

COW.—STRAYED, from Connelly's Bush, George's River, branded TH conjoined, light COW, dark red spots, dark spots directly over the eyes. A reward of 10s will be paid to any person giving information of her whereabouts to JAMES NEWMAN, Connelly's Bush, George's River.

ONE TREE HILL! ONE TREE HILL!—W. G. ORBELL, late of the Royal Hotel of Hartley, begs to inform his patrons of the Western District and the public in general, that he has taken the above named Hotel, immediately adjoining the Railway Terminus at One Tree Hill. Parties visiting the district will find superior accommodation. Horses taken on livery on the most liberal terms; also loose boxes, good paddocks with superior groom. Saddle horses and buggies on hire.
W. G. ORBELL, Proprietor, Royal Hotel, One Tree Hill.

DAY COACH TO WOLLONGONG.—MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COMBINE BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.
P. MALONE, mail contractor, begs to inform travellers that he still continues to run his four-horse covered coach
THE TELEGRAPH,
from and to Wollongong and Campbelltown, leaving Wollongong every Monday and Thursday, at 10 a.m., arriving in Campbelltown same evenings at half-past 4; and leaving Campbelltown every Wednesday and Saturday immediately upon the arrival of the 9 a.m. train from Sydney, arriving in Wollongong same evenings at 5 p.m. In conjunction with the above, the mail coaches leave Wollongong every evening at 9 p.m., arriving at Campbelltown at 5 a.m. next morning; leaving Campbelltown every evening at 7 p.m., arriving at Wollongong at 2 a.m.
Return tickets, available by either coach, issued for one week, 10s.
God save the Queen!

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL PERMANENTLY ENLARGED,
From Twelve to Sixteen Pages,
PRICE FOURPENCE.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the Herald Office.
GORDON and GOTCH.
261, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

RECOMMENDED BY SPURGEON as "a most able defence, breaking like potters' vessels the arguments of opponents."
"Scripture Immersion, or arguments showing Infant Baptism to be unscriptural, and Believers' Immersion to be exclusively Scriptural and obligatory," by the Rev. SILAS MEAD, M.A., LL.B., Baptist minister, Adelaide. In stiff papers, 1s; in stiff cloth, 1s 6d; to be had of Maddock, Ferguson, and other booksellers, and J. H. Knibbs, Geo.-st. S.

SUGAR CULTURE.—Shortly will be published in the Sydney Mail, an elaborate Digest of a recent Inquiry into the CULTIVATION OF SUGAR IN NEW SOUTH WALES. The Return will show the Quantity of Sugar that has already been produced, also the quantity of land under cultivation, with other particulars.

250 GOOD Cream-laid ENVELOPES for 1s 3d, post free 1s 9d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

5 QUIRES good Cream-laid NOTE PAPER 1s, post free 1s 6d. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, all sizes, the CHEAPEST in Sydney. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

COPY BOOKS, full size, best Cream PAPER, 3d each. F. and E. COLE, 380, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL Establishment for Young Ladies, 6, Bligh-street. The duties RESUMED July 6th.

EDUCATION.—MORTEN LODGE, RANDWICK.—Established 1858.—Mr. EDSON has vacancies for a few additional Pupils. Superiority of education, healthiness of situation, and economical terms. Pupils can enter at once. An inspection is earnestly requested.

EDUCATION.—Ashgrove Lodge, Ashfield.—The duties of Mrs. TAIT'S SCHOOL will be resumed on the 22nd July, when there will be vacancies for three additional pupils. The first professors attend for the accomplishments.

EDUCATION.—Belvidere House, Classical and Commercial Academy for Young Gentlemen, conducted by Mr. G. R. MASEFIELD. Only twenty pupils received. Day-scholars, 4 Guineas per Quarter. Boarders as per arrangement. The domestic comfort of the boarders will receive the special personal attention of Mrs. Masefield. School duties will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 21st July.

MR. PENNY'S, 21, Stanley-street, for the careful training of a limited number of boys in the several branches of a sound education. Work resumed 14th July.

MR. MARSH receives his PIANOFORTE PUPILS at his private residence, 137, Castlereagh-street.

MADAME and Fraulein HENRICHSEN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, 237, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.
Duties will be resumed on the 13th of July.

SELWYN HOUSE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Windsor-terrace, Enmore Road, Newtown. Mrs. FRANCIS begs to intimate that she is prepared to receive, on the 6th July, PUPILS, to whom she will impart a sound ENGLISH EDUCATION, with French, Music, and Drawing.
Unexceptionable references.
Vacancies for two boarders.

RAILWAY TO ONE TREE HILL.
F. G. MARKWELL respectfully informs the travelling public, his coach will meet every train to convey his patrons to and from his old established hotel,
THE ROSE INN, LITTLE HARTLEY.
F. G. MARKWELL takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to his many friends for the patronage so liberally accorded to him hitherto, and to assure them nothing shall be wanting—by a good table, with clean and comfortable domestic arrangements—to merit a continuance of their support.
Good stabling, coachhouse, and paddocks, with every care taken of horses and vehicles; charges moderate.

TO SETTLERS AND STOCKHOLDERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.
ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO. beg to give notice that they have opened a branch of their business as STOCK, STATION, and COMMISSION AGENTS, at 181, Pitt-street, Sydney, under the management of Mr. G. H. MANN, who has had twelve years experience in Victoria, and will now devote his time solely to the sale of Stock and Stations.
Having the advantage of a direct and constant communication with, and a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the Southern markets, we shall always be in a position to give the latest information regarding the prospects of those markets, and transact any business entrusted to our care in a manner that we feel sure will give satisfaction.
Any stock consigned to us for sale, either in Sydney or the Southern markets, shall have our prompt attention, and no care shall be wanting on our part to merit patronage and support.
ETTERSHANK, EAGLESTONE, and CO.,
Stock and Station Agents,
Melbourne, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, Victoria;
Sydney, Wagga Wagga, and Deniliquin, New South Wales.

P. CULLEN,
Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received, and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED, if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c., &c.
Catalogues of the above are now ready, and will be forwarded upon application, by letter or otherwise.
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta, New South Wales.

FOR SALE, a Case of Calcutta PLANTS; a small tame Black BEAR; BIRDS.
Barque MELROSE.
Circular Quay.

OSAGE ORANGE, strong plants, 30s per 1000; new seed 10s per lb. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

GUINEA COLLECTION OF GARDEN SEEDS (sufficient for season's supply for half-acre garden), packed in secure case, £1 1s. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Seedsmen, 258 and 260, Pitt-street.

OATS, Tares, Rye, Lucerne Seed, Clovers, Rye Grass, &c., &c., on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Seedsmen.

GARDEN SEEDS, all kinds, Wholesale and Retail. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE HAY, now landing ex Contest, prime sample. BROWN and SON, New Market Wharf.

KENT HOPS, 1867, just landing, and on SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

POTATOES.—Prime sample River Don Potatoes now landing ex Yarra. C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Tasmanian Seed Potatoes ex Leslie. C. B. BOND, Sussex-street.

POTATOES (ex Au Revoir, from Port Fairy) for SALE, 100 tons, fine sample. R. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE, a 2-horse power STEAM-ENGINE with 3½ inch brass pump, copper and vessels, &c., complete. Apply to the Superintendent, Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick.
A. H. STEPHEN, Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—London-bottled Extra Stout, 8s per dozen, warranted; London-bottled Ale, 7s 6d per dozen, warranted; Sir Robert Burnett's Old Tom, 33s per case, duty paid. At SIMMONS'S Store, Mort's-passage.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.—The quality is now unsurpassed, no smoke, burns brighter and longer than the imported. To be had on draught for cash, of all dealers in lamp oils, at the reduced price of
Two shillings per gallon, or
Sixpence per quart.
Depot, 305, George-street. R. NOTT, Agent.

GALVANIZED Corrugated Iron, 4 to 9 feet; Ridge Caps, Gutters, &c.; Galvanized Iron Tanks for preserving rain water, from 50 to 3000 gallons; Sheet Lead, Zinc, at PARTRIDGE'S Stores, George and Bathurst sts.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.—Coloured Morocco and Roan SKINS for SALE. M. A. Worms and Co., Wynyard-la.

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before their Honors Sir Alfred Stephen, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Cheeke, and Mr. Justice Faucett.

New Trial Motion.

BUSBY AND OTHERS V. JOSEPH AND OTHERS.

This was a motion on leave reserved for the entry of a verdict for defendants on a particular issue in a case tried at Bathurst, on the 21st of April last, before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four. The action was by lessors against the assignees of a lessee for waste. The plaintiffs were trustees of the School of Arts at Bathurst, and had as such leased a portion of the School of Arts to one Stange, who assigned to Henry Emanuel Cohen. Cohen had assigned his estate to defendants, who had removed certain fixtures on the demised premises. This, and the injury said to have been done to the premises during the process of removal, was the waste complained of. £10 had been paid into Court to meet the latter cause of complaint, and the jury had found that this was sufficient. As to the fixtures themselves a special verdict had been found for £275, subject to the opinion of the full Court as to whether plaintiffs were entitled to recover. The question was whether the lessee, whose interest had become vested in the defendants, was entitled to remove these fixtures. The lease contained a clause under which the lessee was entitled to remove any fixtures which he might erect, but without, in such removal, doing any damage to the freehold. The question now at issue arose out of the wording in this proviso. It authorised the removal of such fixtures "at the expiration or partial effluxion of the term" granted by such lease. The lease had only partly expired when defendants removed these fixtures, and it was contended that the effect of the words in question was to take away the lessee's common law right to remove, during the term, any fixtures which he might have erected.

Mr. Darley and Mr. C. J. Manning appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Butler and Mr. Salomons for the defendants.

Their Honors, without calling on defendants' counsel, held that the plaintiffs could not recover on this issue. The demise was clearly of the premises alone, without the fixtures. The proviso in question left the lessee at liberty to remove during the term any fixtures which he might himself have erected, and conferred the additional right of removing them when the term had expired; whether, in consequence of the full term having run out, or from any other cause.

Judgment as to this issue was therefore ordered to be entered for the defendants.

The same case was now argued upon in reference to a separate rule nisi as to the finding, already mentioned, on the claim for not keeping in repair. The question raised as to this branch of the case, was whether the jury had been properly directed. His Honor had told them that the defendants would only be liable on the covenant to repair, to make good any damages which might be done, or to execute any repairs which might become necessary while they were in possession; not to execute repairs which might have been necessary when they entered into such possession. It was under this direction that the jury had found the £10 paid into Court to have been sufficient. There were estimates that it would take from £40 to £50 to put the premises in complete repair, but as there had been several years' occupation of the premises before defendants entered into possession, and the possession of the latter was only for about four months, it was maintained that the difference between the amount of such estimates and that paid into Court was even less than the "reasonable wear and tear" provided for in the covenant allowed for.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of Edwin Tipper, a third meeting. One debt was proved, and a claim was ordered to stand over. The meeting was adjourned until the 29th July.

In the estate of Robert Pert, a third meeting. Two debts were proved, and the official assignee was directed to realise the estate.

In the estate of James R. Carroll, a single meeting. One debt was proved. The schedule and the statement, under rule 20, to be peremptorily filed on or before the 6th July. The meeting was adjourned until the 31st July.

In the estate of John T. Connor, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Michael E. Murnin, an adjourned third meeting. A creditor was examined in reference to his claim, and insolvent was examined respecting his books. The meeting was adjourned until the 7th August.

In the estate of Bartholomew F. Kiely, a single meeting. One debt was proved, and insolvent was examined. Accounts under rules 22 and 23 to be filed on or before the 6th July. The meeting was adjourned until the 12th August.

In the estate of Charles Bate, an adjourned second meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of Henry Davidson, a single meeting. One debt was proved. Insolvent did not attend—it was stated that he is not in Sydney. The meeting was adjourned until the 29th July.

SCHEDULE FILED.

Alfred Walker (of Nelson and Walker). Liabilities, £75. Assets, £345.

SURRENDERS.

William Richardson, of Eversleigh, near Armidale, shepherd. Liabilities, £156 11s. 10d. Assets, £9. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Thomas Jenkins, jun., of Sandy Creek, Murrumbidgee, horsebreaker. Liabilities, £203 10s. 4d. Assets, £82 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 25.—At 11: Plans for confirmation, by Mr. Mackenzie—Richard Butchers (second plan), 3s. 0 3-16d; Messer and Levy (second plan), 5d.; Joseph Foot 8d.; by Mr. Humphery—D. and J. Sinclair, 7s.; James Atkinson (second plan), 10 3-10d.; Joshua J. Davis, 1s. 6¾d.; Thomas H. Sinden (second plan), 1s. 8 5-8d. Motion on rule nisi in Ashworth v. Battye. Motions for ratification or otherwise of creditors' direction in the estates of James Thompson, Joseph Toms, William G. Burgis, David Hughes, George H. B. Gilbert, James Etherington, David Wiley, John Batten, John S. Berry, Sarah Watts; and for the discharge of the present order as to directions in the estate of Thomas Anderson.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 26.—At 11: Walter Beames, Francis Scott, Cunningham Williams, Ehud Gale, Gilfillan and Co., Joseph West, tertius, third. William Jackson, Henry T. Brown, William Edwards, single. Nelson and Walker, second.

Saturday, 27.—At Wollongong: William Lang, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 30.—At 11: Thomas Jones, James Slavin, Solomon Levey, Alexander Galbraith, Charles Henderson, William Markey, Angelo Sampson, Edward Gregory Fairman, William Lang, Mary Jones, George Moses, Henry Charles Moss, Charles George Norman Lockhart.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Day, Chapman, Renwick, Hughes, Murphy, and Dangar.

Fifteen prisoners were brought before the Court. Five were fined 5s. each, and four were fined 10s. each for drunkenness, and one was remanded.

Ann Cahill, charged with having stolen a piece of coburg cloth, valued at 30s., the property of Farmer, Painter, and Pope, of Pitt-street, drapers, pleaded guilty, and, this being the first conviction for larceny on record against her, was sentenced to be imprisoned six months.

Bridget Mooney, a person of some notoriety, was brought before the Bench by constable Quigley, who deposed that between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, he found her in the act of rifling the pockets of a man named Stokes, who lay drunk in York-street; he watched her until she arose from the man, and she went away, saying to herself, "He has not a —— cent about him;" witness took her into custody. To be imprisoned three months.

Sarah Ann Parsons, 15, was last night brought to the station-house by her mother who charged her with being in the habit of wandering with common prostitutes about the streets. This morning John Parsons deposed that the girl before the Court is his daughter, and is under sixteen years of age; she leaves home for a week at a time, and associates with girls of the town; she will not remain at service, and she has no means of support otherwise. To be sent to the Industrial School at Newcastle.

Elizabeth Mickleburgh was found lying drunk in York-street at 2 o'clock this morning, and was taken into custody as a vagrant. Failing to show that she has either lawful means of support or a fixed place of abode, she was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Mary Croft was last night apprehended by constable Sutton for riotous behaviour in King-street, and charged her with being a common prostitute, wandering in a public place. To be imprisoned one month.

On the summons' paper were thirteen cases, of which two were postponed and eight were struck out for want of prosecution. William Brown was found guilty of having assaulted James Doyle, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s.; and further, having declared and threatened that he would take James Doyle's life, was required to enter into a recognisance, with sureties to keep the peace six months, or, failing therein, to be imprisoned six months. In Huntington v. Lavers, for the recovery of wages as a plasterer, an order was made for complainant.

The Roster.—Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Levey, and Burdekin have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate with Mr. T. Spence.

Five persons summoned for allowing goats and cattle to stray in public thoroughfares, were severally fined in sums from 2s. 6d. to 10s., with costs.

James Graydon was fined 10s. with costs for placing his horse and cart on the carriage way in Cumberland-street, and not removing them when requested to do so by a police constable.

Kennedy v. Dutch was a complaint that defendant unlawfully detained certain furniture, wearing apparel, jewellery, &c., of the value of £20. A counter claim of £3 was made by defendant for board and lodging. The Bench ordered the restitution of the goods on payment by defendant of £3.

Ellen White, 28, married, was charged with stealing a silver watch and gold albert value £1 10s. the property of James Fuller. So long ago as January, 1867, he missed the watch from a box under his bed, and the same day prisoner had been at his house, but he never suspected her of stealing it. However he obtained information that it was in the possession of a Mrs. O'Hare in Kent-street, and on going there he saw it. He traced it to her possession through prisoner, who appeared to have pledged it and sold the pawn ticket. The prisoner was remanded till to-morrow for further evidence. Bail allowed.

Margaret Blackie alias Scotch Maggie, 30, and John H. Russell, 23, were brought up by detective Joseph Camphin charged with stealing a workbox containing £7, and other property from a brothel in Yurong-street, and belonging to a woman named Caroline Gordon. It appeared that on Sunday night the female prisoner went into the house to inquire for one of the girls, and pretending to be faint asked for some water; Russell told her to have some beer, and Gordon went out to fetch some; on her return, prisoners were gone as well as the workbox, which had been lying beneath a lamp on the table. They were remanded by the Bench till this day week for further evidence.

John M'Cabe, apprehended for drunkenness on the South Head Road, having entered into recognisances to appear before the Court this morning, and not appearing, it was ordered that his recognisances be estreated.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Term List.—New Trial Motions: Busby v. Joseph (part heard), James v. Watts, Treeve v. Glass, Mealy and others v. Shea, Allen v. O'Neil, Masson v. Levy.

Master's Office.—At 10.30: Ireland and others v. Lucas and others, to settle report. Before the First Clerk, at 10.30: In the matter of the costs of William Teale, gentleman, one, &c., and Act 11 Vic., No. 33, taxation.

EDEN.

[From our Correspondent.]

In my note of the 5th instant, regarding the opening of the telegraph here, appears a sentence which reads thus:—

"In these days of economy, clipping, and paring, it is wonderful how the Eden officials (some thirty-two in number) have escaped the Government pruning knife," &c.

The word "*salaries*" after the word "officials" was inadvertently omitted by me. It should have been "It is wonderful how the Eden officials' *salaries* (some thirty-two in number), escaped the Government pruning knife, &c."

The omission of the word *salaries* has created amongst the only *energetic* members of this favoured locality, "the long-tongued babbling gossips," great indignation. A sensible reader would readily supply the omitted word "salaries," which are liable to be pruned, but the recipients it is hoped *are not*.

That the officials should number one-fourth of an entire community does, I admit, seem rather in advance of the needful per centage. Of course the salaries are *not* in like advance, or the pruning knife *would* have been applied.

To guard against further error, I enclose list of offices, not *officers*, with the salaries attached from the votes:—Police Magistrate, £150; Sub-collector of Customs, £300; wharfinger, £20; Harbour Master, £250; boat's crew, four at £96 each, £384; Customs boat coxswain, £132; three crew, at £96, but in votes £300; gaoler, £20; matron, £18 5s.; warder, £155 12s. 6d.; police sergeant, £150 11s. 6d.; two constables, at 6s. 6d. per day, £237 5s.; postmaster, £20; District Court bailiff, £36; Court of Requests ditto (uncertain about), £75; Scab Inspector of Sheep, £150; Cattle Inspector, £100; Clerk of Petty Sessions, £175; Land Agent, £50; Registrar Births and Deaths, &c., about £80; Registrar of District Court, £40; Deputy Registrar of Brands, Inspector of Distilleries and Slaughterhouses; telegraph master's salary, &c., £200; lighthouse; Public schoolmaster, £144. Total, £3181 4s. Sums voted under the heads of contingencies, supplies for lighthouse, fuel, forage, stationery, postage, exclusive of any sum for roads, £417. Grand total, £3598 4s.

June 18.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

We have Cleveland Bay papers to the 6th, Port Denison papers to the 13th, and Port Curtis papers to the 18th.

News from the Cape River, says the *Cleveland Bay Express*, still continues favourable. The deep sinking rush is turning out well, and plenty of miners are finding payable gold at eighty and ninety feet below the surface. The gold is certainly "patchy," but, when hit upon, it appears plentiful enough. Water was everywhere in abundance, and, indeed, some of the diggers complained of the water being too plentiful, as it prevented them from working in their sinkings. Two Victorian miners had applied for leave to erect a large puddling machine, on Gehan's Flat, and leave was granted accordingly. The Townsville Private Escort arrived on the field on Sunday last, and was expected to remain one week or longer on the field, for the purpose of buying gold, and receiving gold for escort to town.

The *Port Denison Times* complains of the postal disabilities under which the district labours. It says: "On Monday last, 8th instant, the telegraph transmitted to us news from London of the 8th ultimo, the mail which left England in April having arrived at Glenelg on the 7th instant. We did not receive our March mail till Thursday last, so that it will probably be impossible for us to answer our March letters until the July mail from Sydney, due in England in September, thus making a six months' course of post, which reminds one somewhat of old times, when the benefits of ocean steamers had not yet been extended to Australia."

The weather during the past week has been delightfully cool, and showers have fallen at intervals. The cotton around Bowen is looking remarkably well.

A gentleman in town, says the *Gladstone Observer*, has received a letter from Mr. Lowe, who states among other things that Captain Johnson will most likely send the cattle ships to this port in July next, providing the squatters will come to his terms—viz., 85s. per head, bills at 90 days sight. Captain Johnson finds it necessary to offer these terms on account of the losses through detention, waiting for winds, and the greater length of the voyage from Gladstone to New Zealand, as compared with that from N. S. Wales. £4 per head is what has been got from a Maryborough boiling concern—terms, cash. But the demand there is falling off; and it is a question for our graziers to consider whether the extra 5s. per head offered by Captain Johnson will not be ample remuneration for three months credit. To get a return of the cattle trade is worth an effort, and whatever may be the terms agreed on, so long as they pay both parties, the benefit to the town will be unquestionable.

As a proof of the richness of *some* of the claims on the Calliope, a correspondent informs the *Observer*, that two pounds of gold were washed out of a bucket of stuff taken from a leader on Monday. The claim is one of the few in which the rich finds have been made during the last six months. The Calliope miners have memorialised the Government to reserve from sale or selection the whole of the auriferous ground in the vicinity of the present workings, for the purpose of a gold-field.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne papers to the 22nd instant came to hand yesterday. We make the following extracts from the *Argus*:—

The annual meeting and festival of the Church of England Sunday-school Institute was held last night in the Manchester Unity Hall, the Bishop of Melbourne presiding. There was a fair attendance. The Bishop, in the course of some introductory observations, remarked that while the great truths which the Church of England held in common with other Protestant denominations, must be the main subject of the teaching in their Sunday schools, they ought not to forget the distinctive features of the Church. The two great distinctive features of their Church were its episcopal form of government and its liturgical services, and he thought it would be desirable, without giving them undue prominence, to instruct their children on these points if they desired to bring them up in an intelligent attachment to the Church of England. The secretary (Mr. Clarke) then read the tenth annual report. It stated that the money value of the books sent out from the depôt had gradually increased from £82 in 1860, to £827 in 1868. Returns had been received from 214 schools, representing an aggregate attendance of 14,484 scholars and 1498 teachers, being an increase over last year of 17 schools, 187 teachers, and 2061 children. From the treasurer's statement it appeared that the receipts were £1022, and that after providing for the expenditure of the year, there was a balance of £19 13s. in hand. Sir W. Stawell moved the adoption of the report, and congratulated the meeting on the progress of the institution. The motion for the adoption of the report was agreed to. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting on suitable topics, and between the addresses the choirs of St. Mark's and St. John's sang a variety of pieces of sacred music.

The Criminal Sittings of the Supreme Court for June terminated on Friday. Thomas Martin, alias Molloy, who had pleaded "guilty" to two charges of uttering, was sentenced to five years' hard labour. Before the prisoner was sentenced a jury was sworn to determine whether he had been previously convicted of forgery and horse-stealing, allegations which he denied; but the jury found that previous convictions had been recorded. In the evidence given on this subject, it was elicited that while serving a sentence in Pentridge in October, 1861, Molloy confessed that he had murdered a man at Apollo Bay a few months previously, and that he had buried the body under a gum tree. He was taken to the scene of the alleged murder, when he pointed out the place where he said he buried the body, but it was found that the ground had not been disturbed, and Molloy afterwards admitted that he had invented the story with the view of getting an opportunity of escaping from custody.

During the past month the directors of the National Bank of Australasia determined upon the design for their new bank in Collins-street. They invited competition, and offered two premiums of one hundred guineas each for the first and second best designs. The competition was liberally responded to, and from among upwards of thirty sets of drawings, those prepared by Mr. Lloyd Tayler, of 82, Collins-street West, were selected as the best; and he is, we are informed, now having the necessary working drawings prepared, in order that contractors may tender for the execution of the works. The frontage to Collins-street is sixty-six feet, and the height of the building seventy-one feet.

An Italian miner of Maryborough, named Antonio Angelo, was found lying dead, the other day, in the hole in which he was at work. The pick he had been using was lying under him, showing that, while at work, he had fallen forward dead. Death was found to be the result of rupture of an aneurism.

What appears to be a case of heartless villainy and deceit (says the *Herald*) was disclosed at the East Collingwood Police Court. Some years ago a man named James Mulholland married a woman named Agnes Doyle, and after three children had been born to them he deserted her. His wife took proceedings against him for desertion, when the consummate treachery of the man was shown, and it turned out that the marriage was a preconcerted sham and the celebrant a dummy clergyman. Mulholland was then ordered to pay 15s. a week towards the support of the children, who remained with the unfortunate mother. The man, instead of manifesting any remorse for the misery his criminal conduct had occasioned, shortly afterwards stopped payment and took up with another woman. He went to Sydney, and was about to send for this woman when he was arrested on warrant on a charge of desertion.

"A pleasant little story comes to us," says the *Ararat Advertiser*, "from one of the areas which would find a more fitting place in some work of fiction; but as it reveals a bright side in human nature, it may be very well related here as one of our social episodes. Last week a very youthful bride and a sturdy bridegroom were united after a courtship as singular as any of those very singular probations through which not a few of both sexes have passed on the diggings. About ten years ago, the mother of a promising child who lived in a hut upon an out-station in or near the Yarram Yarram run, promised to a young man, or rather lad, one day in sport, that he should have her daughter in marriage when she was old enough, and thereupon the matter was forgotten. But the youth treasured up the promise, and in the meantime worked hard and industriously, with the view, we suppose, of establishing a claim for his future spouse. About a year since, after the mother and her husband and family had changed their mode of life, and were residing upon and cultivating a fine tract of land the youth to whom the promise was given so many years ago came to claim its fulfilment. The mother, to her honour be it said, never sought for a release. She pleaded that the girl, then sixteen years of age, was still too young, and to this the lover agreed, offering to assist the father in his farming operations in the meantime, if in the course of another twelve months he might claim the daughter. The agreement was closed, and the stranger became a resident under the same roof as his affianced, but not until the girl was seventeen years of age was it revealed to her that she was designed to be the wife of their assistant. The 'lassie,' who it seems never thought much of the hymeneal state, was sorely distressed at first upon hearing that her destiny was cast, but being assured by her mother that marriage was by no means an unmixed evil, she eventually consented, and having so far agreed, went further and permitted arrangements for the immediate weaving of the nuptial knot. The ceremony, as we before stated, was performed in Ararat last week. With the bridegroom in his new relationship, they make a happy and industrious family, and there is little doubt of their steady advance in prosperity."

David Clarke, a wealthy squatter, residing at Piggoreet, was brought before the Smythesdale Police Court on Friday on a charge of criminally assaulting his grand-daughter, a child of five years of age. After a powerful address by Mr. M'Dermott, the prisoner was committed for trial at the Ballarat Circuit Court on the 24th July; bail himself in £1000, and two sureties of £500 each being allowed.

In the early part of last week a serious accident happened to a son of Mr. F. K. Orme, the police magistrate at Inglewood. The young gentleman was thrown from his horse through the animal becoming restive, and suffered a fracture of the skull, besides other injuries.

Apropos of the Melbourne project for preparing beef and mutton for the home and foreign markets, the *Bendigo Advertiser* says that private enterprise has been at work up the country with a similar object in view. "Mr. William Anderson, of Lake Boga, having made arrangements with squatters there for a supply of sheep, has begun to make mutton hams. His establishment is pretty extensive for a private effort, some twenty-five men being employed in the various processes of curing the meat and making the hams. Mr. Anderson has at present some thirty tons of hams ready for the market, and he is prepared to supply the Sandhurst market with them at 4d. per pound. It is his intention to try the markets of the neighbouring colonies, and also the London market. Should this speculation prove successful, Mr. Anderson purposes extending operations in other directions, fish curing being one of them. The supply of fish will be procured from Lake Boga, which is connected with the Murray and swarms with codfish."

TASMANIA.

We have received Hobart Town papers to the 18th, and Launceston papers to the 20th. They contain but few items of news.

On the evening of the 15th a man, apparently under the influence of liquor, was seen floundering about in the boat harbour, at the end of Murray-street. He was assisted out by a passer by, but the foolish fellow again made his way into the water, and for a time refused to be rescued. At length a waterman, assisted by constable Waller, succeeded in placing the man on *terra firma*, when he was conducted to the police station, and accommodated with quarters for the night. His name is Thomas Watson, a labourer, residing in Davey-street, and he had of late been drinking very hard.

According to the *Tasmanian Times* the office of Immigration Agent was offered to Mr. W. L. Crowther, before the Commissioners called for applications in the *Gazette*. That gentleman was willing to accept the office, but demurred to the low salary offered, and the plan of "head-money." He therefore suggested that if the Commissioners believed in their own project, and felt certain the agent could earn £750 a year in head-money, they could afford to advance £500 a year in addition to the fixed salary; and that amount Mr. Crowther was willing to accept in lieu of head-money. The Commissioners declined to entertain this proposal. Mr. Crowther made no tender in terms of the Commissioners' notice, and Mr. Meredith was appointed. When that gentleman declined the office, Mr. Crowther was again offered the appointment, and, at an interview with the Commissioners, once more stated his terms. The Commissioners considered those terms, and decided—if we are rightly informed—to make no appointment. So the matter rests.

Information has been received of a man named M'Flagh and three of his children being lost in the bush. The adult subject of this misfortune lived about six miles back between the Leven and Gawler, and was a potter by occupation, principally getting his living by this line of business. Some time ago he lost his wife after a short illness, which threw the responsibility of managing five young children entirely upon himself. It appears that last Sunday, the 7th instant, he went away from home, leaving the younger children in care of the eldest girl. When he returned in the evening she told him the children had gone into the bush, and she was afraid they were lost. He immediately went to look for them, proceeding to the thickest of the bush for that purpose, when it is supposed that he either lost his way, or that he was overcome with fatigue in searching after his children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, finding the others did not return, went in search of them, and has herself been added to the missing ones. As might be supposed, efforts have been made for the recovery of the lost ones, though as yet, June 12, without success.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We extract the following from the columns of the Melbourne *Age*:—

We have Adelaide files to the 17th of June. Thomas Wardle, an insolvent, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, his second-class certificate to be suspended during that period. The *Advertiser* reports a curious dispute between a drill instructor and some Volunteer officers:—"The Adelaide Battery (No. 1) met for their usual bi-monthly parade on Monday afternoon, 15th June. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, who was in command, having previously arranged with the Colonel Commandant what the drill should be, gave orders that the officers, sergeants, and drivers should proceed to skeleton drill under his directions. At the same time, through Captain Claxton, he directed the drill instructor, sergeant-major M'Bride, to take the remainder of the battery to drill at the Whitworth guns. This the sergeant-major declined to do, stating that he would take no orders from any one on the parade. Upon this reply being reported to the Lieutenant-Colonel, he at once went to the Colonel-Commandant to lodge a complaint, and was followed by the sergeant-major, who insisted upon his right to drill the men after his own plan. Colonel Biggs stated that the battery was under Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews's command, and the drill instructor must obey his orders. On his retiring to parade, Captain Claxton, under instructions from the Lieutenant-Colonel, repeated the order he had previously given; but the sergeant-major, instead of following it, ordered out three of the old guns. On this circumstance being reported to him, Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews rode up and reiterated the order personally, but he got as an answer that the sergeant-major would take no man's order on parade. Upon this the Lieutenant-Colonel informed him that if he would not obey orders he had better leave the ground, and some altercation ensued—the sergeant-major refusing to go, as it was Government ground, and therefore open to him." According to our Adelaide telegram, an investigation resulted in M'Bride's dismissal from the public service.

NEW ZEALAND.

News has been received in Melbourne from Wellington to the 9th, Christchurch to the 12th, and Dunedin to the 13th instant.

A proclamation in the *New Zealand Gazette* calls the Parliament of that colony together for business on the 9th of July.

His Excellency Sir George F. Bowen was still visiting the Northern Provinces, but was shortly expected to return to Wellington in H.M.S. Brisk.

Francis Holmes Hull, J.P., and a member of the General Assembly, had been ordered to pay a penalty of £5, with costs, for assaulting the Governor's steward, at a ball given at Government House in celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

A number of Chinese diggers arrived in Hokitika overland from Otago early in the present month. These were the first Celestials seen on that gold-field, and their presence seemed to create considerable interest.

A change of Ministry is likely to occur at Wellington. Mr. Bunny has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, and being unable to complete it for want of a Solicitor, has moved Parliament to pass a bill dispensing with that office. The Government which has resigned, had been defeated over a motion approving of the patent slip contract.

The weather in Otago—as we observe from the *Daily Times*—had been extremely wet and stormy in the early part of the present month. Portions of the city of Dunedin had been flooded, and damage had been done in some parts of the country by the severity of the rains.

A vein of coal has been discovered in Southland, New Zealand, and samples of the mineral have been taken to Invercargill.

In the quarter ending on the 31st of March last, gold to the amount of 8405 oz. was exported from the province of Auckland. Of that quantity, 6050 oz. were sent to Great Britain direct, and 2355 oz. to Sydney. The average value of the metal was only £3 3s. per oz. The gold, therefore, must have been of inferior quality.

A kerosene spring has been discovered at Rivershead, in the province of Auckland. Efforts were being made, when the mail left Auckland, to turn the discovery to account.

The *New Zealand Advertiser*, a journal which for a length of time was published at Wellington, but lately collapsed for want of support, has reappeared as a penny daily paper, but is of smaller dimensions than before.

Bishop Viard (of the Roman Catholic Church) sailed from Wellington by the last mail steamer for Panama, *en route* for Rome.

There is reason to believe that a portion of the salmon ova deposited in the spawning beds near Dunedin have been successfully hatched. A story had been circulated to the effect that the small quantity sent to the province of Canterbury, and placed in the Wameira river, had been washed out to sea by a sudden flood, but the report was afterwards contradicted.

Auckland advices state that a new Maori King has been set up. Hakaria, the prophet, and his party oppose the peacefully inclined King Tawhiao. It is expected that the two parties will fight. They are at present quiet, but hostilities may break out at any moment. A band of fourteen Europeans had gone to Opotiki from Auckland to intercept the Maori spies passing between the hostile and friendly natives. The following particulars of this new movement are from the *Southern Cross*:—"It will be remembered that at the great native meeting held at Tokangamutu some months ago, considerable apprehension was shown by the adherents of Tawhiao lest there should be a division in their ranks, the increasing influence and ambitious designs of the prophets being viewed with suspicion. It was felt that the pretentions of Hakaraia (Zachariah), Hape, and the prophets threatened to undermine the influence and authority of the King, and there was an awkward reserve manifested between the two extreme parties which boded mutual distrust. There can be no doubt that the somewhat temperate policy pursued by the more moderate Kingites has created no little dissatisfaction among those who advocate more extreme measures, and particularly among the fanatics. This feeling has manifested itself on many occasions, and on none more unmistakably than at the meeting of Tokangamutu, where the prophets put forward claims of the most ambitious and comprehensive character. They appear to have been anything but satisfied with the result of that meeting, and failing to precipitate Tawhiao into hostilities with the Europeans, to have contemplated deposing him altogether. We now learn that Hakaraia has set himself up as King in opposition to Tawhiao, and that the extreme Maori party have gone over to him in a body. It is not likely that Tawhiao will relinquish his sceptre without a struggle, and as he is backed by a powerful party, there is every probability of an internecine war. As a first step on the part of the adherents of the usurper, we learn that they have extended the aukati line so as to take in part of Mr. Buckland's run. At present matters appear to be in a very disturbed state in the interior, and the slightest accident may lead to hostilities between the two parties."

It is stated that the report of the murder of Captain Hayes—a somewhat notorious person—in one of the South Sea Islands, was without foundation. It appears to have been circulated with the view of preventing further inquiries after him. He had, in fact, bought the wreck of the missionary ship John Williams, had succeeded in getting her off the reef on which she was stranded, and had sailed in her for Valparaiso, where the vessel would be repaired.

The last escort which reached Dunedin before the departure of the Tararua brought down 5481½ oz. of gold from the various diggings, excepting St. Bathans, Hamilton, and Macraes. Dunstan was still yielding the best, having contributed 1040 oz. Mount Ida followed with 895 oz., and Tuapeka came next with 820 oz.

It is stated by the *Westland Times*, of the 9th instant, that the surf still continued its inroads on the beach, at the north end of Hokitika. No further damage had been done, but at every tide many houses were in considerable danger. A complimentary benefit had been given at Hokitika to Miss Rebecca Jones by the Westland Volunteers.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Since the insertion of my former letter on "building societies," I have been favoured by a gentleman with a perusal of the rules of one of the Star-Bowkett Societies of London, which leads me to the conclusion that whilst they are admirably adapted for the old country, where, in the ordinary course of events, it is next to impossible for the working man to obtain a landed property of his own, the same system would not, for various reasons, find favour in New South Wales.

Your correspondent of to-day is not quite correct in the most important part of his statement, for I see by the tables appended to the rules, that with the subscription he mentions of 9½d. a week and appropriations of £200 each, the society would last exactly THIRTY-ONE years, that is, the last of the members would not get his appropriation till he had been paying his £2 a year for thirty-one years, and it would take ten years longer to pay back to the members (as is provided by the rules) the £62 they will have thus paid, making in all a currency of forty-one years, which is a longer period than the go-a-head people of this country would generally be willing to look forward to.

The fact is, that although there is no nominal interest on advances, each member has to pay for his £200 in the course of the thirty-one years £264 1s. 4d., and then for ten years after that period it is provided that he will *receive back*, in instalments, all that he has paid above £200.

It will be observed that, there being no interest receivable at any time on the subscriptions, the sole advantage is the obtaining of a property and paying for it *without interest*, but it must be remembered that, after ten years' payments, only fifteen persons out of the one hundred will have obtained his end; and after twenty years' payments there will still be forty-seven of the members unsatisfied, the last one of the hundred not getting his advance till the thirty-first year after the society has commenced.

It is very true, as "J W." observes, that by increasing the subscriptions, &c., the society might be made to work out in shorter time; but, my opinion is, that there are not persons in this colony who would be willing to sink, for a period of even fifteen or twenty years, three or four pounds a year for the chance of obtaining, at some uncertain period, an advance of two or three hundred pounds without interest. They would, I think, as a rule, greatly prefer the principle of the "Mutual Benefit Building Societies," where it is the interest of some members to lend and of others to borrow, each acting in the matter for his own welfare. In these instead of paying 9½d. a-week for thirty-one years and getting no interest whatever for it, you pay 2s. 6d. a-week for ten years to secure £100 at the end of the term, besides having the advantage of withdrawing, at any time after the first year, all the moneys paid in, with a fair rate of interest added; or if you want to purchase a house for yourself, you can have the amount of your shares advanced on paying thereafter (not for ten years certain, but for the period that remains of the ten years, at the time you borrow) an additional ten guineas a-year.

Could I see anything of advantage in the Star-Bowkett Societies over others, I would gladly acknowledge it, feeling it to be a subject full of importance towards the promotion of habits of economy and self-dependence, but having carefully studied the principles of all the building societies that have come under my notice for the last two or three years, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that the "Mutual Benefit" are those that under all the circumstances of the case are best adapted to secure the desired end.

The third of this series will be commenced in October next, when there will be an opportunity of entering them without payment of any back subscriptions, and, in the meantime, the fullest information can be obtained at my office.

RANDOLPH NOTT.

365, George-street, 24th June.

STAR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will your correspondent, "Star-Bowkett," call a meeting to start one of the above societies, as I know several persons willing to become members.

SAMUEL J. HOPER.

72, Crown-street.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Referring to letters which have appeared in your journal with respect to the "Star-Bowkett" building societies, established in England, and working so successfully, I beg to state it is the intention to start a similar one here, and shall be glad if those who wish to form a society on that principle will send in their names to the undersigned, having had it under consideration for some time, and finding this to be a favourable opportunity to bring it forward.

Your insertion of the above will confer a favour upon your obedient servant,

JOHN PURKIS.

267, George and Margaret streets, 24th June.

THE GOVERNMENT HALF-HOLIDAY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I was quietly seated at my breakfast table this morning, surveying complacently the preparations which I may observe were on the whole *comme il faut*, and indicating the cultivated taste of the wife of a Government official, when, while waiting for my husband's coming down stairs to pour out his coffee, I took up this morning's paper. Imagine my indignation when I read in it that her Majesty's accession was commemorated yesterday in all the Government offices by a half-holiday. The wretch—I mean my husband—had not come home until 5 o'clock, and said he was very tired, having only just left the office. Imagine, I repeat, my indignation, which I must say I gave vent to, freely speaking my mind. Some words ensued in which I plainly distinguished the words, "Mrs. Naggleton," with whom—no doubt some painted wretch—he had been gallivanting all that half-holiday. I taxed him with his infidelity, and he rushed out of the house without breakfast, leaving me to have my morning's meal undisturbed except from the keen remembrance of my husband's perfidy. But for your valuable journal I should not have known that yesterday was a holiday, and that I am most cruelly deceived, and that my Charlie that was, is now so no longer. Please state in future when there are holidays in the public offices, so that I may know the extent of my misery, and the wickedness of that Mrs. Naggleton and my husband. For him no more fragrant coffee shall be prepared; no more buttons sewn on; no more slippers brought down stairs; no more wifelike attentions by the hands of an injured wife,

MARY JANE.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have discovered that there was no half-holiday.

23rd June.

RUST IN WHEAT, &c.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Having seen from time to time various notices in your paper concerning rust in wheat, damages befalling the grape crop, &c., I trust the following remarks will not be deemed unworthy of your notice. It has been ascertained from experiments entered into on the Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin, Ireland, and elsewhere, that the wheat plant is generally attacked with rust during hot sultry weather following copious rainfall, and when the plant has tillered, or reached the middle and second stage of its growth. The disease first shows on the under side of the lower leaves, in a rusty red colour, rapidly developing the spores of the diminutive fungus resulting in smut at the harvest. The different kinds selected for experiment were red and white Egyptian, red and white Odessa, and white Bulgarian or spring wheat. The samples, all averaging 64lbs. to the bushel, were pickled for four hours in a solution of bluestone strong enough to plant a ½ lb. potato; one-half of each of these five varieties were sown on land that had been thoroughly drained, the other half on what may be termed fair average cereal soil sloping to the south, but had neither been drained nor sub-soiled. The first four varieties were sown about the usual time; the last, as its name imports, requiring less time in the ground, was not sown until the last week in March. The summer was remarkably cool and free from thunderstorms, no rust appeared on drained or undrained land. The crop was harvested in August, except the white Bulgarian, which was not got into the haggard until the last week of September, the yield being equal in acreable produce and weight per bushel with the seed sample. In the following year a portion of the last crop being used for seed, and the same course pursued on a change of land, but similar to the former in respect of drainage, the several varieties looked clean and healthy, when a spell of sultry weather set in about the middle of June, attended with thunder and heavy rain, followed by a few scorching and cloudy days alternating. The crops on drained land showed no indications of rust except in two slight instances where the furrows had been imperfectly cleaned up, and a main drain had been injured from the falling of some heavy timber from an adjoining hedgerow. As the season advanced, the patches infected recovered healthy growth, no shrivelling or smut appeared on the grain, and not more of a rusty appearance on the straw than might be occasioned from lodging where a crop is too heavy, the grain increasing in weight to 66 lbs. per bushel, while the straw on the undrained portion showed rust before starting, and the grain, when thrashed out, much deteriorated in marketable value from shrivelling and smut, barely weighing 53 lbs. per bushel, excepting the white Bulgarian or spring wheat, which, like its own and the other kinds on the drained portion, was entirely exempt from disease, and increased in weight 2 lbs. per bushel. The following, or third year, both in practice, weather, and results nearly resembled the foregoing. These and many other experiments were conducted on a place where the best practical and scientific skill had ample means at command for arriving at satisfactory conclusions, and my own experience, extending over a period of thirty years, goes far to convince me that the real root of the evil lies in an unbroken subsoil, accelerated by such causes as produce a perceptible nitrogenous atmosphere, coming at a time when an excess of hydrogen lies in the land at such periods, and in whatever latitude (the lower the worse), the plants not being able to absorb the superabundant moisture, lose their root hold in the ground, the leaves flag, and the stem falls down, producing what is called club in cabbages and fingers and toes in turnips. There is also considerable cause to believe that had it not been for the early advocacy of deep drainage by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, not only would the cultivation of wheat in the British Islands be now of comparatively little value, but all the other cereals too, not excepting rye; and it is a noticeable fact that when the land has great depth of tilth or arable surface soil, like the wheat plains of Chile, greater part of the States of Illinois and Indiana, plains of San Joachim in California, the arable soil in those places being a brown friable loam, often over eight feet in depth, to a soft ochrey subsoil, little or no damage ever happens to cereal crops compared with those grown on land where the depth of surface soil is shallower and incapable of absorbing heavy rain beneath the reach of their roots.

But perhaps, Sir, your readers will exclaim what has this to do with colonial husbandry? The answer is, much. Either grow a greater breadth of crop to cover failure, or cultivate less better. If drainage and subsoiling is beyond the man of small means, he can drive his team a little further on the ridge, leaving more of the flat for roots, fruits, sugar, and tobacco. If on level land plough in narrow sets and insure a clear waterfall in each furrow by the use of the double mould-board after the roller. To the man of ability an adjacent clump of blackbutt, iron or stringy bark, is as good as a tilery; but as the practical operations of drainage would lead me away from the subject in hand, I will only add that a well-made drain works when its owners are abed.

In reference to the Vineyard, it will be in the recollection of most colonists that the rainfall last season came too late for any benefit to the crop, and in some districts, rather the reverse as a means of averting such a mischance in future a water dam might be constructed on an elevation commanding the vineyard, and of as much capacity as will ensure a full drink and no more to be laid on about the end of October, or as the period of growth varies in different localities, say when the fruit has fairly set, provided the weather be not chilly. Such a drenching as might be caused from a two hours' heavy rain will suffice to swell the fruit and cause the vintage to be secured before the rainy season sets in. Near townships a corporate body might be advantageously formed, with mutual benefit, as in Mexico—a climate in every respect similar to Australia; and though the laws there may be feebly administered in a general way, that relative to the distribution of water for irrigation is so perfect that the purloining of even the cube of a knitting needle during the night would as surely bring a visit from the Alcalde's officer the following morning. But there is yet a third essential to the production of a good crop of grapes, presuming the necessary operation of trenching the land has been efficiently performed. The second, water supplied, there remains, thirdly, pruning and training; and certainly, so far as the perpendicular stake and gooseberry-bush stumping style goes in this colony, no better plan could be pursued for bringing mildews and "oidium" into the vineyard. Cutting back the grape vines round the cliffs of Peak-e-Pika, in the island of Teneriffe, may be rendered necessary where the scanty soil annually washed down has to be carried back in sacks—the growth there either of fruit or wood cannot be over luxuriant; but on the banks of the Tagus, Rhine, Moselle, or Hunter River, the case is very different; for, be it remembered that the nearer the ground the earthier the flavour, and the deeper and richer the land the greater the flow of sap. For example, suppose a vine has been growing five or six years on moderately rich land that has been trenched two or three feet deep (and some vines are over one hundred years old apparently not diminished in vigour), its roots will have ramified seven or eight yards in star lines and be able to send up nourishment for the support of a trunk and branches covering at least twice that area, producing three pounds weight of grapes for every superficial foot under the shade of its foliage at the hour of noon. To do this, close pruning will be requisite, but no stumping. Timber for trellising in the vineyards of France and Germany has long been scarce—the want of it there is about as deleterious as a wet vintage. In the states of Gautemala and Nicaragua they cultivate a vine somewhat like the black Hambro' or Indian Poonah, which is often seen covering a space of four square perches, and though there is scarcely three months dry out of the year, the wine, which is stored in goatskin bottles, has strength, body, good flavour, and never saw brandy. I would venture to recommend the use of forked uprights bearing saplings horizontally, lifting the crop head high, and keeping the ground cool in season of drought, as well as facilitating every operation the year round. Still it is possible that mildew may set in from either deficient drainage or unnatural cutting; should this be the case the first indications will appear soon after heavy rain and about the time of setting the fruit. The most effectual remedy is the fumes of sulphur carefully wafted under the foliage—and carefully it must be, else the cure will be worse than the disease. Wherever the hand carrying the burning pan makes an awkward cast too near the tender foliage a sirocco-like mark will be the result.

The Sydney market report may yet quote the price of grapes by the cwt., and the Czar of Russia relinquish his monopoly of Johannisberg, and its boasted bouquet, for a sample grown on the Hunter River. Before quitting the subject of colonial resources permit me to mention a new and as yet untried industry in the production of Cochineal. From £30 to £35 the quintal ought to pay, especially when there is but trifling outlay in the first instance, and little or no labour attending the cultivation. The species of cactus employed, cochinillifera, is plentiful in some parts of the colony, and doubtless your Agricultural Society would procure diseased plants for inoculation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Waverley.

CATARRH IN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—For the information of the sheepowners of the colony, I have to observe that I have, for a number of years, practised inoculation in the disease termed "Distemper in dogs," and have observed that it produces the disease in a milder form than when it arises from infection, or is spontaneously generated in the animal; and it is not at all improbable that similar results would arise from adopting it in cases of catarrh in sheep.

The mode of inoculation I have adopted is as follows:—Thread a surgical needle with coarse darning cotton saturated with the discharge running from the nose of the distempered animal, and pass it under the skin by pinching up a small portion, so as to admit a quarter of an inch of the thread to pass under the skin. In cutting off the thread leave half an inch outside so as to allow it to be withdrawn when the disease is established.

In the year 1862 small-pox attacked a flock of sheep, numbering upwards of 1700, in Wiltshire, and inoculation was at once had recourse to, and a very small per centage were lost; whereas, in 1847, under a similar visitation, the loss amounted to eighty per cent.

The directions given for inoculating sheep for small-pox is to select a subject that is suffering from a mild attack, and to insert the virus by means of a finely ground needle, and so superficially as not to draw blood. As the object to be attained is the absorption of the virus so as to reproduce the disease, I cannot help coming to the conclusion that my subcutaneous method of inoculation is more certain in its operation.

In Russia inoculation for cattle disease is an established system, and has been practised since 1854. Professor Jerson advises inoculation from inoculated animals, and asserts that the virus from the second generation produces a benign form of the malady. It is possible that the same effect may be produced in sheep catarrh.

The subject is one of immense importance to the colony, and demands a course of scientific, careful, and well-defined experiments, which might be carried out at a moderate expense, and lead to most desirable results.

I am, Sir, &c.,

RICHARD ROGERS,

Veterinary Surgeon, M.R.C. and V.S.L.

Sydney, 22nd June.

FAT SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Observing in your paper of yesterday's issue a paragraph touching the extraordinary weight of Mr. Holt's sheep at Arthursleigh—79 lbs. being highest weight—possibly you may find room for the following.

We sold on account of Mr. Charles A. Massy, of Bairnsdale, Gundaroo, a few days ago, 1000 fat wethers, *bush-fed*, half-bred Leicesters, the weight of which we estimate at 70 lbs. fully. This flock composed 2½ and 3½ year-old wethers; the aged sheep—*i. e.*, 3½—of which there were about 500 in the flock, would go fully 80 lbs., and of course they had not attained their full size, nor were they as fat as they could be made by nursing and paddocking. Many of the sheep weigh over 100 lbs. and up to 112 lbs. The great feature about this is that they are only *bush-fed*. His lambs, at six months, weigh about 50 lbs. The sheep referred to are now in the hands of a *dealer*, and *on their way to Sydney*. The cross is between the Leicester and Romney. Mr. Massy believes that in a short time he will be able to sell his sheep at 1½ year-old as fat to weigh 70 lbs.

If you think this worthy of note, you may comment upon it.

Yours most obediently,

FINLAY AND CO.

Goulburn, 23rd June.

A memorial which has within a few days been signed by 224 bankers, merchants, and others, urging the expediency of a fortnightly mail service to Australia, was presented to the Duke of Montrose yesterday by a deputation, headed by Mr. Samuel Morley, consisting of Mr. Donald Larnach, Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. G. M. Waterhouse, and Mr. J. A. Youl, representing, with others, the Australian interests involved, accompanied by Lord Alfred Churchill, who advocated the case of emigrants and the general public. The deputation were informed that the Home Government have referred to the Colonies the question of a fortnightly mail, and are ready to consider the propriety of even dispatching a first-class officer in order to bring about an agreement as to the maintenance and method of working the service. Strong representations were made by the members of the deputation as to the necessity of Imperial action and the absolute importance of placing Australia upon something like an equality with America, India, China, and Japan in frequency of communications. It was also urged that in granting this "there should be no reverting to the exploded theory of increased rates of postage to compensate for the cost of mails, it being contended that, as increasing trade results, it is no ordinary advantage to keep in active sympathy the local and general interests which prevail between the respective countries."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, remarking on the difficulty of obtaining a red hat for the Archbishop of Paris, says it appears that the Emperor Napoleon more than once expressed his wishes on that point to the Pope, but there is some unaccountable difficulty or hesitation at Rome. *La France* more than hinted a few days back that the delay is owing to the influence of the Jesuits, who are hostile to the Archbishop for his opinions on the temporal power, as expressed in a speech he lately delivered in the Senate; and it at the same time reminded the Jesuits that if they are allowed to reside in France it is by sufferance. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* professes to give some explanations on the subject. It is said that Cardinals, before receiving the hat from the hands of the Pope, take an oath to sustain and defend even at the cost of their blood, the rights, prerogatives, and integrity of the Holy See, and that the Sovereign Pontiff himself cannot allow of any compromise in respect of this solemn obligation. Now, the speech delivered last year by the Archbishop in the Senate on the Roman question contained certain things which were judged at Rome, rightly or wrongly, irreconcileable with the engagements to which every cardinal must subscribe. The *Mémorial* states that the Holy Father had written to the Archbishop requesting him to explain the meaning of certain passages in his speech which gave rise to interpretations unfavourable to the interests of the temporal Papacy, and that his Holiness was ready and willing to carry out the wishes of the Emperor, provided this were done. This latter statement has, however, been contradicted by the Archbishop himself in a letter to the *Univers*.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday the neice of a Mr. Rockwood, residing near Liverpool, was in her uncle's house alone, and was startled by hearing the cackling of fowls in the henpen in the garden. On looking through the window she saw two men in the "run," which is enclosed by wirework. There were two pistols on the chimneypiece, one of which was loaded with small shot, and was already capped. The loaded one she took down and went into the garden. The two thieves were both in the "run," and one of them had a duck under each arm. The young lady immediately placed the barrel of the pistol through the wirework, aimed at the lower part of the man's body, and discharged the weapon. The man uttered a cry of pain, dropped the birds, but, with the assistance of his companion, climbed over the garden wall into a field and escaped.

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THE OLD LOVES OF OUR-LOVES.

(From the Cornhill of April.)

To a man of sense and spirit the manner in which he should bear himself towards the old loves of his love, whether that love be the woman he wants to marry or the woman he has married, presents a social problem for solution of no ordinary difficulty. But, alas! we are not all, we are not even many of us, men of sense and spirit, and therefore we advance with careless courage to the contest with three great deficiencies—ignorance of the value of the stake, of our own incapacity for this particular form of warfare, and with a profound underestimate of the delicacy and difficulty of the task which lies before us. Of course we do not like the old love, in whatever shape he appears. Some of the more ill natured among us feel a certain resentment that a woman honoured by our affection should ever have entertained an emotion for any one else, and the slightest display of sentiment in his behalf rankles in our ungenerous minds. In truth, we are seldom so angry as when any one for whom we in our hearts care for omits to dislike those whom we have either loudly or silently excommunicated; but it is possible to acquire a mental habit of magnanimity, and in most cases it is worth while to try for it, if only for the serenity of body and mind it confers. A toothless enmity, which means in plain English a fit of the sulks, is always and under any circumstances a gigantic blunder. In savage life, of course, the thing would be easy enough. We should dance our war-dance round him, and then, with horrid screams, cut his throat. Fortunately or unfortunately, this mode is no longer practicable; in this our day we rage inwardly, say rude things, and end, figuratively speaking, by cutting our own. The first thing to be done is to study the situation with humility, intelligence, assiduity, and courage. In this country most husbands and many lovers would think it beneath them to devote time and trouble to this matter, but in such a case *le jeu vaut bien la chandelle*. An affection that has been worth winning is surely worth keeping; and we may say at once that for the English system, or rather want of system, we entertain no sympathy or respect. Besides, there is a certain deficiency of control of temper about it, and ill-temper and ill-breeding are mostly found together. Balzac has said, "Avant de se marier il faut avoir au moins disséqué une femme;" and taking his speech in the metaphorical acceptation in which he used it, and in the same critical sense, there is a deep significance in it. One woman will be like the Van Arteveldes, the "stuff of which to make a storm-sail." Her you can only disarm by never suffering a storm to arise which shall convince her of her own value. Of another one may say, "C'est un accouchement pour elle que de se dtermi ner." We generally love the last kind best, only absence tries them too much, for, like delicate flowers, they require much tending. Of course no account is to be made of those early spasmodic attacks of the tender passions which are born in silence and endured in secret, and are indeed but the faint foreshadowings of love, such as some boys and most school-girls experience. There are few girls who have not entertained a personal idolatry, or indulged in some kind of craze, unrequited and unsuspected, for their clergyman or music-master, as the case may be, wife and many children notwithstanding. There is no occasion to discuss these further than to say that they should be allowed to sink into oblivion, and never be made the subject of ridicule. No woman will thank us for reminding her of her infantine foibles, and Cherubino forgets all about the Countess when he grows up, and has learned to understand the real burden of his song, *Voi che sapete*. The old loves we mean are those of more mature years, when love may be supposed to have been really comprehended and experienced, and it is no use a man flinching at the idea that the woman he hopes to marry has ever had a previous love. Even if the reverse case could be proved, it ought to be no sort of comfort, but rather an omen of future disaster. There are persons who never fall in love at all, but as a rule there are none who do it only once in their lives. For a man then to hold his own in the presence of the old love, he must clothe himself in a triple armour of politeness, patience, and magnanimity, and must pledge himself to endure in the present, in order that he may enjoy in the future. Often a bold policy is successful, for the domain of sentiment in the female breast has, practically speaking, no limits, and to present the shadow in the flesh is sometimes sufficient to destroy a potent and cherished illusion. "Madam," a gentleman once said, "I bring your idol to you in order that you may view him near." This kind of feat must be performed courageously, for the slightest appearance of fear or *malaise* is fatal to its efficacy; gently, for it may be a death which we are about to witness; and with presence of mind, since, alas! it may prove to be the resuscitation of an *agonisant* or of a corpse which we shall actually see. If we perceive, however, that the issue is about to be a fatal one, and that our destiny calls us to act as the executioner, we have, at any rate, the right to wear gloves and a black mask. Nor let us be angry if, when the death-warrant is pronounced, we detect a tone of sorrow in the voice which utters it. At the demolition of a former idol, or the perishing of an ancient faith, a natural pang or two may be allowed to those who once believed in them. Suavity and indulgence at such a moment are the best wisdom, and *l'amour pardonne tout, l'amour propre ne pardonne rien.* But boldness must not degenerate into carelessness. He is the old love, and we are the new we think; and calling to mind the natural inconstancy proverbially attributed to women, we feel sure of triumph. But the worst of it is this inconstancy is never to be relied on at the opportune moment when it would be to our advantage that it should be exercised, and we even think that their failing in this respect has been greatly exaggerated, if indeed it exists at all. "Constancy is one of the chief vices of women," said a man who had spent a long life in trying to understand them, "and nothing cures them of it: nothing," he added sadly, "except matrimony." Again, our star may be in the ascendant. But a woman often favours a losing cause, not out of contradiction, but from compassion, provided the failure be not of an ignominious sort. But if it is conspicuously due to certain faults not easily forgiven by women in men, such as meanness, conceit, or cowardice, we may be easy, for whether we remain the victor or not, we know that he will assuredly prove the loser. To some women perfect trust is felt to be the greatest, indeed the only acceptable homage; others regard a little anxiety, an inquisitiveness with respect to their motives and proceedings almost amounting to jealousy as a proper tribute to their influence. In investigations there is *le style coupé*, of surprises into an admission, a recompense, or a regret; and *le style soutenu*, which is sometimes a prolonged dumb interrogatory carried on directly by the eyes, or in the passive and negative form it consists in an obstinate withholding of all the usual tokens of affection and confidence. This often elicits an exhaustive and exhausting confession, exhausting that is to the penitent, sometimes also to the confessor. In such cases we must not fail to consult our own interests before we accord absolution, bearing in mind how it has been said that the inhabitants of Asia came to be vassals only because they were not able to pronounce the single monosyllable, No.

We are taking it that the old love is of the male sex. If married he is almost sure, at least in England, to be innocuous. Few of us care to present ourselves to our old loves after a lapse of ten or twelve years. The highly favoured among us have perhaps been able to preserve our figure, but generally we have increased in girth, the soft voice and small assiduities by which we were once so distinguished have departed from us, and the effort to resume them is a grievous and not always a successful one to make. We have become prosaic and comfortable, sometimes hard and vicious, or dull and greedy, and the signs thereof are written on our persons and in our countenances. When the old love is thus degenerate we have only to dissimulate our joy at seeing him approach the object of our solicitude. We know instinctively that he is about to reveal himself to our advantage, and we hasten to be cordial to him and to assist him in the celebration. While he is descanting on the wealth he has accumulated, and the prosperity and happiness he enjoys, we know that he is becoming less dangerous every moment, and the enshrined mystery is developing into the commonplace acquaintance. While he thinks he is making an excellent impression by his unceremonious and careless allusions to former days, or perhaps in still worse taste, by his boasting of more recent conquests, or present prospects with regard to other women, we are sure he is secretly exciting horror and indignation. He is about to commit a moral suicide, with which we are not called upon to interfere, and we must be more or less than man if we contemplate the prospect with anything short of serene satisfaction. But we must be wary of displaying this unchristian spirit, nay, a little occasional effort to save him, or to throw a shield over his defects and follies, will not injure us; only it must not be made too perceptibly. The smallest endeavour to make a woman have less cause for humiliation in her old love will be seen and appreciated by her. We may, however, be mistaken in our calculations if we suppose that because for the old love there is so cold a December, there will be at any rate just then a warmer June for us. It is hard to be vexed in mind and gracious in manner. It is Ritcher who affirms that often the smiles and tenderness a woman bestows on one man are really called forth by her reflections about another; and consequently the hostile and regretful feelings excited by *him* and kept in reserve, may sooner or later, but mostly soon, fall to our share. If we are well aware that there has been an old love affair between the woman we are or wish to be engaged to and any person into whose society she is thrown, we shall know, not indeed how much, but whether there is anything to fear by observing their reticence, or the reverse, with respect to the days that are past. If they never refer to them at all, they are most certainly thinking about them. If they talk of the matter only when they are alone, there is a decided consciousness and probably a disposition to enter into temptation. But if they allude to it freely before a third party, there is little, most likely nothing, to apprehend. With a slender, good-looking, unmarried old love, whose ambition has been not only to be, but to continue agreeable to women, great care is necessary, especially if we stand in no better position than that of an engaged man, for a husband has always an immense advantage in love-making, provided he knows how to avail himself of it. There are some moments when a woman ought not to be made to wait either for a word or glance, for a provocation or a caress; and the husband only can have constant access to the wife. But it may be that his evil genius, or his idle dull understanding, shall guide him to choose the inopportune instant, or that, with the best intentions, he does what he thinks *à propos* in the wrong way; and this is doubly unfortunate, because the manner in which a thing is done is, in nine cases out of ten, and especially with delicate and refined natures, of more consequence than the thing itself.

In an old French drama a disreputable cardinal is made to say, "Marriage is certainly the heaviest chain which can be fastened on a man," and the equally disreputable abbé replies, "For which reason there are two to carry it, (takes a pinch of snuff) sometimes three." But it should be the pride and settled purpose of every man to show himself equal to bear gaily and gallantly the burden of any fetter which he has himself forged, and this we must do as well as we can and how we may, for "a purpose wedded to plans often comes to be shipwrecked," but if a purpose is steadily followed up by such means and as opportunity offers or circumstances admit, it will almost certainly be attained. In one of Bulwer's novels he relates how a German prince aspired to assist Sir Sedley Beaudesert in bearing the weight of the matrimonial chain, and how Sir Sedley devoted all his time and talents to defeat him, made love to his own wife, supported her, encouraged her, overpowered the prince by his politeness and cordiality, outdid him in munificence, beat him at his own game, turned him into ridicule, and finally put him out of fashion. The prince had not the advantage of having been previously preferred, and therefore the case is not wholly in point, but it illustrates how the thing is to be done. Of course a man can in law and in fact command the obedience of his wife and order out of his house any person who causes him uneasiness, but if this is the best he can do, the affection which custom and conventionality compel her to simulate is but the painful civility and forced smiles of the helpless debtor towards a powerful creditor. After all, the victory must first be won by ourselves over our own impatience, indolence, and stupidity. We remember a pretty story of a French marquis who chased an old love fairly out of his wife's heart, and while she was morally shivering with cold and fear at the ghost of her own imagination, he dispelled it by surrounding her with light and warmth. For her he foresaw all annoyances and smoothed all difficulties, reproached her without afflicting her, doubled the value of any token of affection by the way in which he offered it, never embarrassed her pride, wounded her vanity, or offended her tastes; he was tender at the precise moment when tenderness was, not most demanded, but most desired, flattered her by his actions more than by his words, conveyed a caress in a glance of the eye, or in the tone of his voice, in fact *il chatouillait toujours le cœur* (there is no English expression which will convey the meaning of that sentence), and of course at last reigned triumphantly as it must be owned such men deserve to do. These things do not cost us much to do, or to give, and that which we receive in return is in value immeasurably beyond the small sacrifices we may have had to make.

All this regards men; but when the old love is a woman, everything becomes more complex and dangerous, not because women are more wicked than men, but because they are more subtle, and also more charming. Here the conditions are reversed. No woman need fear her lover, or any wife her husband meeting his old love, if she is still unmarried, after half-a-dozen years or more. Single women are apt to fade. Now it seems horrid to admit, but the thing ought to be said, and therefore we will say it. There is between a woman and a man's way of regarding an old love this notable difference. A woman will rejoice generously in his success and prosperity if only he refrains from parading them before her. She will be glad if he retains his good looks, and will be influenced not so much by the dominion he has over her as the away she sees him exercise over others. Every single advantage he retains will help her to justify herself to herself when she remembers the past. But a man is prone to experience a certain vexation if his old love should venture to be either happy or successful after he has left her, or she him,—he feels it almost as a personal affront; whereas when he observes that she has faded, the sight administers to the vanity of his depraved nature. He thinks that if matters had turned out differently he could have made it otherwise for her; he does not wonder at her altered looks, quite the reverse, but they afford him a vague and rather grim satisfaction wholly apart from love. On the other hand, single women sometimes console themselves and thrive. We say "console themselves," because we are now instructed that if women fail to marry there is no one thing which can at the best do more for them than teach them resignation or afford consolation,—a consolation which we like to believe imperfect, and a resignation we do not care to distinguish from despair. But whether they fade or they flourish for the reasons assigned, they never present the same fascinations that won hearts for them formerly. But a married woman is often more delightful, genial, and even handsome at thirty than she was at twenty years of age. Sometimes, also, more addicted to flirtation. Especially is this the case when she is childless. Unconsciously she may do a great deal of mischief. Consciously she may do a great deal more. Anything of this kind going on may be easily detected by a bystander if he notices between the two women an excess of apparent cordiality with very little reality in it. Here again the conditions are reversed; for an unmarried woman can contest the influence of an old love over her lover better than a wife can with her husband. There are the worries inseparable to a household of servants, children, and expenditure, which tend to harass and perplex her in her efforts. An appeal to the generosity of one woman by another is rarely effectual unless made by a person wise enough to stoop in order that she may conquer, to one whose conscience is less elastic than her temperament.

But here we pause, almost repenting of our audacity in offering guidance and teaching to the sex which, after all, in such matters divines in an instant what we after much time and study only dimly apprehend. One kind of old love, indeed, there is with which we are sometimes called upon to contend. We have not alluded to these, though our subject would be incomplete without it. Yet they are of all others the most hopeless to strive with, and cause sometimes discontent, sometimes despair. These are shadows or shades, and are the worst, for we cannot destroy them or make them expose themselves.

The faults of a defunct husband are generally patent to the world and to his wife, and those of a rejected suitor are commonly recognised by the woman he has loved so long as he is alive to remind of them; but we can neither defeat nor deny the secret fascination once exercised by a man now dead.

CAST-IRON STOVES.—Beware of closed cast-iron stoves. The French Academy of Sciences has been discussing the unhealthy effect of these articles. It is said, and experiments supports the assertion—that cast-iron, when heated to a certain extent, is pervious to some gases and vapours, and allows the poisonous products of coal combustion to filter through it; so that a room warmed by a cast-iron stove soon has its atmosphere vitiated by carbonic acid. They who have to sit long in apartments so heated often complain of oppression and headaches; henceforth they may know the cause. The Academy has appointed a committee of chemists to examine and report upon the subject.—*Once a Week.*

ARISTOCRATIC PIGEONS.—An amusing incident occurred the other day which revealed a fact not generally known, that most of the favourite birds bear aristocratic titles. A landlord having threatened his small tenants with legal consequences if they kept birds—which greatly destroy property—found one morning on the roof of his cottage a number of pigeons, who, like Old Kaspar, were "sitting in the sun." The landlord vainly demanded the name of the owner. The tenants were mute. At length he shot at the birds and as one or two favourites fell the anxious onlookers, forgetting their professed ignorance on the subject, exclaimed almost in tears, "O, mon, stop, wut; you'n killed the Duke o' Malakoff an' Queen Mary, an' winged the Emperor Napoleon's cock-eyed hen!" The landlord was horrified at the apparent enormity of his deed, and went home in a reflective mood.—*Birmingham Post.*

THE MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS OF SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

EACH town of Scotland has its burgh school. The school buildings are generally provided by the municipal authorities out of the public funds, but in many cases the sums granted by these authorities are largely augmented by the voluntary donations of individuals anxious that buildings should be provided of a kind superior to those which the means or the liberality of the town council would provide. The municipal authorities appoint one or more teachers at trifling salaries, fix the subjects to be taught and the fees to be charged, and then leave the school to make its own way. And generally it does make its way. Mr. Fearon, sent by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, visited the schools of nine towns, said to be fairly representative of the system, and he reports a very healthy and flourishing state of affairs. The masters teach better, the children learn better, and as a natural consequence the educational results are better, than in English schools of a similar class. Mr. Fearon draws a very striking contrast between two schools fairly representative of the two systems. The Scotch school is full of life and vigour. The master is "gaunt, muscular, and time-worn, poorly clad, but with the dignity of a ruler in his gestures, and the fire of an enthusiast in his eye." The fifty or sixty boys and girls are ranged in order of merit, with the *dux*, wearing perhaps a medal, at their head, "with their keen thoughtful faces turned towards the master, watching his every look and every gesture in the hopes of winning a place in the class." The English school is "a scene of sleepy, monotonous existence," in which a well fed master, an usher, and thirty boys, get through the routine of the day's work with every indication of indifference and weariness. Mr. Fearon accounts for this superiority of the Scotch schools in various ways. In the first place, there is a better supply of good teachers in Scotland. The training of the Scotch universities, of which most of the best teachers are graduates, is better calculated to give men the art of teaching than any course of training to be had in England. In the second place, the fee system stimulates those teachers by the strong stimulus of personal interest to do his best in the school. The small salary given him by its patrons is a mere nucleus of an income, and it depends entirely upon himself whether or not it may be largely swelled by fees. If he teaches well, and gains the confidence of parents, he will have a full school and a large aggregate of fees; but if he proves inefficient the children will be sent elsewhere, and he will starve on his allowance.

The practice of paying the teachers by fee is apparently the key-stone of the Scotch educational system. The evils arising from the system of giving a schoolmaster a fixed income, independent of the condition of his school, are ludicrously illustrated by a circumstance that Mr. Fearon relates from his own experience. He visited an English grammar school, endowed with £400 a year, in which he found two masters with fixed salaries and one scholar; and the examination of that solitary scholar by the learned head master, the usher, and the assistant commissioner must have been a sight worth seeing. Mr. Fearon asked the master upon what pension he would be willing to retire? "I don't want to retire at all," said he. "But," said Mr. Fearon, "you have only one scholar!" To which he made the astonishing reply, "And I don't want any more. Why should I? I am an old man. This is a good house and garden, and the place is better than a curacy. I will not retire if I can help it, and certainly not for less than the full salary. Why should I?" No Scotch schoolmaster could deal with the matter in this way. His income mainly depends upon the number of his scholars; and like every one who works for wages his capacity for work is greatly regulated by his hope of reward. Besides its effect upon the teachers, the fee system has another very important influence. In England, according to Mr. Fearon, the parents of children who attend a grammar school, as a rule, take very little interest in their progress. It is the old story of valuing lightly whatever is easily obtained. In Scotland the parents have to pay very nearly the full value of the education, and they naturally take care that the thing for which they pay so highly is wasted as little as possible. They therefore see that their children prepare their lessons carefully at home, and by showing interest in all that befalls them at school create an earnestness of feeling that nothing else could create.

There is another circumstance connected with the Scotch fee system that has a very important influence. In most Scotch burgh schools there is no fixed curriculum. The subjects are each taught separately, and for each a separate fee has to be paid; consequently a boy is taught just what his father chooses to pay for. This makes every Scotch father the director of his boy's education. If he designs him for a learned profession, he enters him early for classical instruction; but if he intends that he shall go into trade at an early age, he perhaps requires that his whole attention should be concentrated on English and commercial subjects. Mr. Fearon finds that as a rule the choice of subjects is well made; but apart from that question this system has the enormous advantage of putting the school and the public thoroughly *en rapport* with each other. It secures to parents that the school will give them the kind of education they want; and whether their wishes be wise or unwise it is quite certain that the management of any school that is to live and do real work must be regulated by the wants of the public. The English grammar schools have a fixed curriculum which may be a very judicious one, but as it does not meet the views of the majority of middle-class parents a vast number of private schools have arisen to give the kind of education wanted by the public.

In their recommendations for the reform of the endowed middle-class schools of England the Commissioners have adopted the fundamental principle of the Scotch system. They recommend that the freehold tenure of the masters in their offices should be abolished, and that they should be paid by a small fixed salary and capitation fees. This it is hoped will give the masters a direct interest in keeping the school well filled, and tend to inspire English parents of the middle-class with the same intelligent interest in their children's education that Scotch parents now exhibit.

AN "ARTIST."—PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.—A man named Riche was charged at Paris a day or two ago, before the magistrate, with being a vagabond. Magistrate: What are you?—An artist. Magistrate: This is the third time during fifteen months that you have been in prison.—Ah! to be sure! I gave myself up when I had neither house nor bread. Magistrate: You say you are an artist. What art do you practise?—I was with a quack dentist for fourteen months. I left him on the 15th February, because he gave me little or nothing. Magistrate: Well, what did you perform for this charlatan? Music?—No, monsieur, I was his patient. Magistrate: What do you mean?—You see it was absolutely necessary to get clients. He had to persuade people that he could extract teeth without pain, and as this was not to be done he had to employ a decoy. Well, then, I represented sometimes a peasant, sometimes a workman. I was several times a woman, and also a soldier. This was the way to do business; for you see, if I did not disguise myself I should soon be known. I stood amongst the crowd a simple listener to the fine promises of my patron, who was explaining, like fun, how, having studied physics, metaphysics, optics, and mathematics, he was now able to extract teeth with a sabre, with a key, with a pipe-stem, a two-sou piece, or in fact anything. Thereupon he invited any bystander who was suffering from a bad tooth to come forward, at the same time depositing fifty francs, to be given away if he did not take out the tooth without causing pain. It was I, you understand, who came forward. Magistrate: And you had all your teeth taken out?—Ah, Monsieur, no! It was a sham. I had a false tooth, which I put into my mouth before stepping up to my patron. That was the tooth he always pulled out. Magistrate: And is that what you call being an artist?—Phew! You know—'tis but a word. Magistrate: You must go to prison for a month.

NEW USES FOR PAPER.—In America, pails, washing-basins, and pans of all sorts are being made out of paper. They are light, particularly cool, and may without injury be placed in an oven till the water in them boils. Greenbacks are not the only evidence of the advent of the paper age in America, therefore. There was lately a "paper ball," in which the dresses were made of paper. Paper collars, cuffs, &c., we suppose, are also to be had in America as well as here, and they are making Manila broad-brimmed hats of paper. Extremes meet, so do east and west—the Japanese and the Americans. Paper hats and cloaks and paper pocket-handkerchiefs are in common use in Japan, and all our American friends want to complete their paper age is the pocket-handkerchief: the paper spittoon they no doubt already have.—*Builder.*

The rights of women are fully recognised in parochial if not in Parliamentary affairs. On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Sarah Wooster was appointed by the Aylesbury magistrates to the offices of overseer of the poor and surveyor of highways for the parish of Illmire; and last year four women filled similar offices in the Aylesbury district. Among other places for which it has been held that women are eligible are those of high chamberlain, high constable, common constable, sexton, and returning-officer at an election to Parliament.

A CASE OF IRISH DROLLERY.—An amusing story is related of Daines Barrington, the eminent jurist and Recorder of Bristol. Having to appear for a plaintiff in a case at Clonmel, he let into the defendant in unmeasured terms. The individual inveighed against, not being present, only heard of the invectives. After Barrington, however, had got back into Dublin, the defendant, a Tipperary man, named Foley, lost no time in paying his compliments to the counsel. He rode all day and night, and, covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence in Harcourt-street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over the railings of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock at the door. Barrington's valet answered the summons, and, opening the street-door, beheld the apparition of the rough-coated Tipperary fire-eater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet sticking to his bushy whiskers. "Is your master up," demanded the visitor, in a voice that gave some intimation of the object of his journey. "No," answered the man. "Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley—he'll know the name—will be glad to see him." The valet went up-stairs, and gave his master, who was in bed, the early visitor's message. "Then, don't let Mr. Foley in for your life," said Barrington; for it is not a hare or a brace of ducks that he has come to present me with." The man was leaving the bedroom when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "By your leave," and at the same time Mr. Foley entered the bedroom. "You know my business, Sir," said he to Barrington; "I have made a journey to teach you manners, and it's not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time he cut a figure of eight with his shillelagh before the cheval glass. "You do not mean to say you would murder me in my bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much humour as cool courage. "No," replied the other, "but get up as soon as you can." "Yes," replied Daines, "that you might fell me the moment I put myself out of the blankets." "No," replied the other; "I pledge you my word not to touch you till you are out of bed." "You won't?" "No." "Upon your honour?" "Upon my honour." "That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep; "I have the honour of an Irish gentleman, and may rest as safe as though I were under the castle guard." The Tipperary salamander looked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper; but soon Daines began to snore. "Hollos!" said Foley, "aren't you going to get up?" "No," said Daines; "I have the word of an Irish gentleman that he will not strike me in bed, and I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken. I will never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure and air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickly catches cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines affected to go to sleep. The Tip. had fun in him too, as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning of the counsel. "Get up, Mr. Barrington," said he, "for, in bed or out of bed, I have not the pluck to hurt so droll a heart." The result was, that in an hour afterwards Daines Barrington and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assaulting a dish of smoking chops.

The details of the tragedy in the Isle of Man are very shocking. The unhappy parent, James Killy, who has for some time, it is said, been "unsettled in his reason," was a farmer and miner at the famous Foxdale Mines, in Manxland. He seems to have been in tolerably good circumstances, but had been for some days labouring under a groundless fear of the loss of employment. He remained at home for the purpose of attending the funeral of a nephew, and about half-past 11 that day he took three of his children down to see the corpse. Upon his return home he seemed greatly depressed, and his wife became very much alarmed. She sent up to the fields for a man named Shinim, dispatching Emily, her second child, with the message. After she had gone the husband went out to a well which stood opposite the door of his cottage, and began to play with the bucket and winch. This well was a draw-well, with some twenty feet of water. He returned to the house and went out again, three of his children at the time playing in the yard. His wife, who had taken the youngest child, an infant of three months old, out of the cradle, was in the house, when she suddenly heard one of the children cry out, "Oh, dadda!" Rushing out, still with the infant in her arms, the wife was horrified to find that her husband had thrown two of his children into the well, and was about throwing the third. She seized hold of him, but too late to arrest his purpose. He then turned to her, and said, "We are all to go together," and endeavoured to take the infant out of her arms. A struggle ensued, but it was short. He took the child from her, and threw it into the well also. He then seized his wife, but she succeeded in getting away from him, and ran to a neighbouring house for protection. The child who had been sent for assistance now came up, and he threw her down the well and plunged in after her. The bodies were soon recovered, chiefly by the gallantry of the man Shinim, who descended into the well at the risk of his life. Only the child who was last thrown in survived; the other three, with their father, were brought up dead. The ages of the deceased children were seven years, four years, and three months. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the battle between the guns and the plates has lately been commenced in Prussia, at Tegel, near Berlin, in the presence of the King, and most of the royal princes. The experiments were made with a nominal 72, and also a nominal 96-pounder, having therefore an easy 8-inch and 9-inch calibre respectively. The report does not say what was the weight of the projectile, but to judge from the calibres, the lighter was probably not less than 200 lb. The target was formed of a six-inch plate, and was only completely pierced by a single shot. As neither the weight of the charge or of the powder, the nature of the backing of the target, or its distance from the gun is given, it is difficult to form an opinion from such meagre materials. All that can be said, therefore, is that a six-inch plate has beaten an eight-inch Prussian gun, and that the result is anything but satisfactory for the Prussian heavy artillery.

The *Dublin Evening Mail*, comparing the two plans—that of the Government and that of Mr. Gladstone—for an ecclesiastical settlement in Ireland, says that although Mr. Disraeli's scheme, as stated in his speech defining his Irish policy, is "painted on cloud with the tail of a comet," it is neither more nor less than an adoption of the ecclesiastical article of Lord Glamorgan's Treaty. That treaty is (says the writer) vaguely alluded to in our standard histories. It is found, however, in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. v. p. 489 (London: Dutton. 1810); and the article on the adjustment of the claims of the rival Churches is verbatim:—"Imprimis, the said Earl (Glamorgan) doth grant, conclude, and agree, on the behalf of his Majesty (Charles I.) his heirs and successors, to and with the said Richard Lord Viscount Mountgarrett, Donough Lord Viscount Muskerry, Alexander MacDonnell, and Nicholas Plunket, Esquires; Sir Robert Talbot, baronet; Dermot O'Brien, John Dillon, Patrick Darcey, and Jeffery Brown, Esquires, that the Roman Catholic clergy of said kingdom shall and may from henceforth for ever hold and enjoy all and every such lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments whatsoever, by them respectively enjoyed within this kingdom, or by them possessed at any time, since the three-and-twentieth of October, 1641; and all other such lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments belonging to the clergy within this kingdom, other than such as are actually enjoyed by his Majesty's Protestant clergy." When this article was signed (continues the Irish journal) the "Confederate Catholics" had overrun Ulster, Connaught, Munster, and a considerable portion of Leinster, and the Roman Catholic clergy were *de facto* in the enjoyment or possession of four-fifths of the revenues and property of the Reformed Church in Ireland. "By a curious coincidence, then, the method of 'levelling upwards' proposed by this 'treaty' would have accomplished the same result as the parallel process proposed by the Minister, and proceeding upon the basis of numerical proportion. There can be no mistake about the worst parts of Mr. Disraeli's plan. . . . The Glamorgan treaty indicates the reservoir from which the stream of 'Catholic' endowment is to be drawn. We have cited Mr. Disraeli's old speeches, not to disconcert his friends, but for the sole purpose of illuminating a plan which in his own outline has hardly the brightness and sharpness which some eyes require. . . . If we are to lose the property of our Establishment, let it be at least with the personal mitigations promised by Mr. Gladstone, and without the monstrous aggravations threatened by Mr. Disraeli."

Thirty-five years ago a successful young American merchant left business, on account of the marriage with his brother of a lady whom he loved, and purchased a piece of land near the small village of Albion, in Michigan. There he built a hut, in which he lived thirty-five years as a hermit. He raised his own food. His clothing consisted of cotton bags. He regularly slept in a coffin, in which lately he was found dead.

A TRAIT OF ABYSSINIAN CHARACTER.—The correspondent of a contemporary, writing from Abyssinia, tells a story which shows a remarkable trait in Abyssinian character. The natives, it appears, have great objection to our foraging parties helping themselves to grass and wood, though they do not mind supplying us with forage at a good profit. They have many quarrels with our men on this subject, and more than one fight. On one occasion a number of Hindoo camp followers were found gathering up the dry wood in a sacred field. A priest appeared, and called on them as Christians to desist, when the Hindoos made some gestures of contempt and abhorrence at the name of Christians. The priest and his followers then fell upon them, and a struggle ensued. The Hindoos retired on the camp, and the Abyssinians followed; and their priest was seized by a camp policeman and taken before Sir Robert Napier. Sir Robert, after investigating the whole matter, ordered the Hindoos a dozen lashes each for insulting the religion of the people. "But here the Abyssinians really showed themselves to be Christians, for the priest and his witnesses, all of whom bore marks of having suffered in the skirmish, knelt down, and said they would not rise until the culprits were forgiven, which accordingly they were."

The latest of the published consular reports to the Foreign Office contains that of Mr. Consul Moore on Jerusalem. We learn from it that the trade of the Sandjak (or minor province of Jerusalem) is very inconsiderable. The principal imports from England are cotton goods and some colonials. There are no British merchants or tradesmen. The exports are olive oil and grain, the staple products of the district. The animals bred in the district are horses, camels, mules, asses, sheep, goats, and not many oxen. The population of the Sandjak may be computed at 200,000 souls, divided into the three sects of Christians, Mohammedans, and Jews, in about the following proportions:—Mohammedans, 160 000; Christians (mostly of the Greek Church), 30,000; Jews, 10,000. The population of the city of Jerusalem is estimated at 18,000 souls, of whom about 5000 are Mohammedans, 8000 to 9000 Jews, and the rest Christians of various denominations. The chief native industry is the manufacture of soap, and what is called "Jerusalem ware," consisting of chaplets, crucifixes, beads, crosses, and the like, made principally of mother-of-pearl and olive wood, and sold to the pilgrims, who annually resort to the holy city to the number of 6000 to 8000. No mines are worked, although it is known that sulphur, bitumen, and rock salt abound on the shores of the Dead Sea; but security and capital are wanting, and so long as these are absent the probable wealth to be extracted from those regions will remain unavailable. No factories are to be met with. The employment of the people in the rural districts is agriculture, which is carried on in the most primitive mode. It is very satisfactory to be able to report that at length the construction of a carriageable road between Jaffa and Jerusalem has been commenced by the local Turkish Administration, a work of primary importance to the material progress of the country, whilst claiming the special interest of Christendom. It is expected that the work will be completed in the spring of this year. It will certainly be an immense improvement on the wretched mule track that has hitherto done service as the high road to Jerusalem; at the worst, very little, after what has been done, will be required to make it what a carriageable road should be. The value of this improvement would be much enhanced were a harbour to be made at Jaffa. The other roads of the district are of a most wretched description, and, with the want of security, are the main cause of the poverty and general backwardness of the country. The formation of roads would, in the nature of things, itself react upon the country, and tend to promote its security. The insecurity arises principally from the predatory Bedouin tribes inhabiting the outskirts of the district, to keep whom in check, however, military dispositions of a simple and inexpensive description might be readily made. Owing to the above causes, vast and fertile plains are allowed to lie waste, or are but partially and poorly cultivated. There can be no doubt that, with the agricultural capabilities of the country fully utilised, it would support a population many times larger than its present scanty and poverty stricken inhabitants. Two lines of telegraph, *via* Beyrout and Alexandria respectively, connect Jerusalem with Europe.

RUSSIAN GAME.—The importation of Russian game into France is increasing rapidly in importance. Considerable quantities arrive twice a-week, and on these days it may be found in all the markets and at the shops of the principal poulterers. The sales by auction at the Halles, where the packages are first brought, attract many persons from curiosity. The game is sent in baskets made of very thin and flexible laths of fir wood, of form unknown in France, and resembling the cradle used among the Russian peasantry. The birds, many of which are from the polar regions, are packed in oats, which keeps them in a perfect state of preservation. Immense difficulties have to be overcome to bring this new article of food from St. Petersburg to Paris in five days, as it has to be carried over not less than ten lines of railway. The Russian game is generally of a rather strong flavour, and of the different sorts imported the principal are the gelinotte, a sort of wild partridge, ptarmigans, and capercailzie; the first-named is the most delicate; its flesh is so impregnated with balsamic essences that it has a marked perfume.

The contest for the St. George's Challenge Vase at the Wimbledon meeting is looked upon as next in importance to that for the Queen's Prize, it being open only to efficient volunteers, who must be certified representatives of their regiments in the proportion only of two to each company, and is of the value of £250. The entrance fee is half that charged for entrance to the competition to the Queen's, being only 10s. each man, and though there are two stages—the first open to all competitors, the second to the highest sixty in the first stage—both stages are shot with the service weapon, which is at present the Enfield. The first stage will be shot for with seven shots at 500 yards, and the sixty highest among the competitors have prizes, and are entitled to shoot for a second stage prize cup of £50. The winner of the first prize in the first stage wins for himself the gold and enamelled jewel of St. George and ten "dragon sovereigns," and for his regiment the honour of holding the vase for a year; the second wins the silver and enamelled jewel of St. George, and the same number of "dragon sovereigns;" the third the bronze cross of St. George and six representatives of the like coinage, while all the other prizes are purses of the sovereigns by themselves in less and less numbers, each winner also having an ornamental scroll as a record. The prize was raised by Colonel C. Lindsay, M.P., and the St. George's Rifle Volunteer Corps, and it has been Colonel Lindsay's pride to present each year a good sum to the funds of the National Rifle Association out of the entrance fees of the Volunteers. In reply to some suggestions which have been made of late that the money prizes should be increased in value, Colonel Lindsay holds out the suggestion that the crosses will be withheld if the prizes are increased, but as the vast majority of riflemen hold the honour at a higher estimate than the money value, to take the proposed step would only tend to lower the contest. The second stage for the "Dragon cup," which becomes the absolute property of the winner, is shot for at 600 yards, as has been mentioned, by the highest in the first stage. The entries close on the 20th of June.

AN EXTINCT RACE.—One of the most remarkable races that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. They were known as the Gaunches, and were aborigines of the Canary Islands. In the sixteenth century, pestilence, slavery, and the cruelty of the Spaniards succeeded in totally exterminating them. They are described as having been gigantic in stature, but of a singularly mild and gentle nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat, and goat's milk, and their agriculture was of the rudest kind. They had a religion which taught them of a future state of rewards and punishment after death, and of good and evil spirits. They regarded the volcano of Teneriffe as punishment for the bad. The bodies of their dead were carefully embalmed and deposited in catacombs which still continue to be an object of curiosity to those who visit the islands. Their marriages were very solemn, and before engaging in them the brides were fattened on milk.

There are, it appears, offsets to the hardships of the soldier's life in India. The Abyssinian correspondent of a contemporary, speaking of the different circumstances in which soldiers who go on active service from England or India leave their families, says;—"I was talking the other day to a sergeant and a private soldier; each had a wife and three children, and both were married with leave. The sergeant had come here direct from England, and his wife received 6d. a day for herself, and another 6d. for her three children; and upon this and what he could remit her of his pay, he assured me her existence was a constant struggle. The soldier from India said that, on the contrary, his family were perfectly comfortable; they got the same money as those of the sergeant, he sent them in addition 20s. a month, and all this went only for clothes and luxuries, as they received from Government, what the sergeant's family does not, free quarters, with three-quarters of a ration for the woman and half a ration for each of the three children."

PAPER BOATS.—The invention of a process of manufacturing paper shell boats, by a firm in Troy, N.Y., has so far commended itself to the judgment of oarsmen that the inventors have already been called upon to construct several boats for clubs and private parties in different sections of the country. The *Troy Times* states that Walter Brown, of Portland, has been for some time in that city superintending the construction of a paper boat for himself, which is to be a single scull, and will weigh, fully rigged, only 25 lb. A model of a racing boat for Mr. Brown is also under way. It will be 35 feet long and 10 inches wide, and its weight is not to exceed 20 lb. The same firm, it is stated, are also constructing a six-oared boat for the University crew of Harvard College, which will weigh only about 100 lb., or one-half less than the lightest wooden boat of its size ever constructed. If, as is now claimed, these boats are stronger and more durable than wooden boats, the new invention will bring about quite a revolution in aquatic contests. It must be confessed, however, that for six heavy men to go out to pull in a paper boat weighing only 100 lb. is very like "going to sea in a bowl."—*Boston Advertiser*, March 18.

The Fenian raids of 1866 and kindred subjects have formed the matter of an interesting debate in the Canadian Parliament. In the House of Commons at Ottawa, on March 24, Mr. Mills asked if any demand had been made on the United States Government for compensation for property destroyed by the Fenians during the raid of June, 1866. Sir John A. Macdonald replied that there was no correspondence between the Canadian and British Governments with reference to asking compensation from the Government of the United States for loss of property and other injuries, including loss of life, occurring through the Fenian raids. They had to remember that the Government of the United States had its own difficulties, and perhaps had exercised its power with respect to these hostile organisations as strongly and as speedily as it could, with due regard to the ultimate result. He had no hesitation in saying that the Canadian Government had implicit belief in the good faith of the United States Government towards Canada. When it became clear that the Fenians were about to proceed from words to deeds, the United States Government, at great expense, sent large forces, commanded by their best officers, for the purpose of upholding the majesty of their own laws and preventing any infringement of the Canadian frontier. Considering, also, that the United States had cause of irritation on account of the Alabama claims controversy, and that this was a matter of angry discussion, it was not desirable to add fuel to the flames by sending a Canadian demand for compensation. He added that it should be remembered there were incursions which the Canadian Government could not prevent, from Canada to the United States—the St. Alban's raid and the proceedings on Lake Erie. The Government of Canada would however, see that full claims of compensation in this matter should be put in through her Majesty's Government, to be considered in the settlement of all the claims for compensation now existing between the two nations. Mr. Mills then moved an address for correspondence with reference to the rendition of the leader of the Fenian invasion of Canada. In reply to this, Sir John A. Macdonald said no demand had been made by the Canadian Government for the rendition of those who came across the Canadian frontier and escaped back. The Government thought that to vindicate the law it was sufficient to deal with those who had been captured with arms in their hands, a number of whom, on being convicted, had been sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty years.

"R. Boustead," surgeon to the Abyssinian field force, has sent to the *Field* an account of a day's sport in Abyssinia which eclipses all other African travellers' tales on record. Mr. Boustead went out one day accompanied by a Shoho guide, a dhoolywallah, and a soldier servant, "to try and bag a lion." The soldier soon knocked up in consequence of the tremendous nature of the country to be clambered over, and was left behind; and Mr. Boustead, finding no lions, proceeded, in company with the Shoho and the dhoolywallah, to hunt for elephants. After incredible labour he came upon a herd of five "huge brutes, two with large tusks, one with medium, and two without any perceptible." He stalked the largest till within ten yards, when the elephant charged, and, receiving a bullet in its forehead, dropped stone dead. To the next largest elephant Mr. Boustead administered "a right and left slick through the shoulder, both bullets well placed," and finished it up with a third bullet from his "little Mortimer (Enfield bore)," which smashed the animal's limb to atoms. As the Shoho and the dhoolywallah were dancing a dance of delight around the bodies of the fallen monsters, a third elephant, an old bull, made at them, "galloping like a racehorse and screaming furiously," the Shoho shrieking "Abiet, abiet, mundelli," which, being interpreted, means, "Lord, master, save me," ran straight up to Mr. Boustead, bringing the infuriated brute upon him, and in passing accidentally knocked that gentleman down with the butt of a spare rifle he was carrying, and nearly fractured his skull. Mr. Boustead, nothing daunted, arose, and calmly planted an "Enfield sized bullet," also from his "double Mortimer," through the elephant's brain, at a distance of five yards. The animal fell dead at two paces from the spot on which the adventurous hunter was standing, and rolled over a tremendous precipice, carrying away large trees in his fall as if they had been rotten reeds. No sooner had this feat been achieved than a fourth elephant entered the scene, "blowing and trumpeting hideously." It was received by the undaunted and unerring practitioner at twenty-five paces "with a heavy ball in the head, very high." This having no effect on it, a second barrel was administered "rather low," and its course was for a moment checked, but on came the wounded brute again. The Shoho and dhoolywallah had by this time bolted, ash-coloured with affright, and Mr. Boustead stood alone. He motioned to the cowards to toss him a loaded rifle from the high rocks on which they had taken refuge. The rest of the story shall be told in his own words. Sir Samuel Baker never shot closer or more accurately, or depicted his own feats more dramatically:—"They chucked it down, and I caught it in the air as it fell, and gave the elephant a No. 12 through the shoulder, which disabled him. He tried to get up to the path where I was standing, but tumbled back, and in his rage commenced smashing to pieces everything in his way, making fearful noises. It was a rare sight to witness his wonderful strength; he bore down trees of considerable thickness by sheer strength and weight of body, and smashed their branches into thousands of atoms. Every bit of jungle was knocked to smithereens and trampled to pieces all around him; and his vain endeavours to get at us, and his terrible rage at being foiled, were really most exciting to witness. He nearly succeeded in getting up the incline to where I was, when I gave him the last bullet I had. His legs gave way, he staggered back on his hocks, and then rolled over heavily with a terrible groan. I can assure you I was thankful when it was all over, and that I was out of the row so well." The fifth elephant appears to have escaped with its life.

The Latter Day Saints in London held high synod on the 4th April. The trysting place was the Music Hall in Store-street. At the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings twenty three men, all dressed in black, and most of them very young, came through a side door on to the platform, and sat down in a row. The president for the day (Mr. Franklin Richards) requested everyone to stand while a hymn was sung—to one of the most popular airs of the day; but the twenty-three gentlemen on the platform sat in their chairs, without showing the slightest interest in the matter, while every body else obeyed the presidential injunction to stand. The next business was to ask for a blessing on Brigham Young, his counsellors, bishops, and apostles, and this was done, we are told, in a very intelligent way, whatever that may mean. Next followed the delivery of verbal reports from the elders who have charge of districts in connection with the London Conference, the eldest of these elders being apparently not more than twenty years of age. Mr. Franklin Richards, the president of the Conference, then delivered an address. He said that in the London district there were 9 branches, 107 elders of conference, 53 priests, 24 teachers, 30 deacons. During the last six months 132 persons had been baptised, sixteen cut off, four had died. The total number in the London Conference, including officers, was 1172. He thought it was doubtful whether all the Latter Day Saints in England would be able to get away to Utah this year, for they were admitting hundreds of new members every month, and they could not make up the necessary amount for expenses of passage. By a show of hands Mr. Brigham Young and his counsellors, the twelve apostles, the bishops, and other officers were "sustained" in their present positions.

The French police have deprived the lovers of the sensational of a rare treat. It had been advertised that a family of wolves would be exhibited in the arena at the Cirque, licking the hands of a child of three years old, standing alone amidst the animals, and that subsequently the father of the child would enter upon the scene with pieces of raw meat dangling from his neck, which the wolves would tear away ravenously without injuring the man. But M. Pietri has forbidden the exhibition, and disappointed the public.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 24.

Contest, barque, 260 tons, Captain Allen, from Adelaide 13th instant. Captain, agent.

Yarra, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Begent, from the River Don 18th instant. C. B. Bond, agent.

City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain David Walker, from Melbourne 22nd instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Tait, Mrs. Orme, Mrs. Maikos, Miss Tait, Miss Gellett, Miss F. Gellett, Messrs. J. Dean, Somer, Clark, De Lange, Perhns, King, Bradley, Staunton, H. S. Smith, Bonwick, H. Harte, Fraser, J. K. Brodrick, C. Badhan, Bennett, Masters Morton (2), Master Cowper, and 93 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Captain Cook, schooner, 55 tons, Captain Brodie, from Sweer's Island, via King George's Sound, 2nd instant. O'Doud and Co., agents.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 22nd instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Lady Bowen (s.), for Brisbane.
Borealis, for Shanghai.
Magellan Cloud, for South Sea Islands.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25.

Spec, for South Sea Islands; Sovereign of India, for Shanghai: James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton; You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 24.

Borealis, ship, 920 tons, Captain Henderson, for Shanghai.
A. H. Badger, barque, 407 tons, Captain Brown, for Lyttelton via Newcastle, in ballast.
Lady Bowen (s.), 527 tons, Captain Fitzsimons, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Orme, Mrs. Jessup, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. M. A. Harrison, Messrs. D. Hay, Foos, Corry, Fraser, and 21 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 24.

Princess Alexandra, from the Bellinger River, with 30,000 feet pine; Numba, from Moruya and Bermagia, with 500 bags bark; Christopher George, Little Pet, from Wollongong, with 180 tons coal; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 305 tons coal; Gorilla, from Manning River, with 450 bags maize; Jessie, from Newcastle, with 150 tons coal; City of Newcastle (s.), from the Hunter River, with 5 calves, 2 coops fowls, 54 cases fruit, 194 bales hay, 70 hides, 2 horses, 2 pigs, 20 sheep, 11 bales wool, 129 bags coke.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 24.

Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Christopher George, William and Ann, for Wollongong; Ann Venture, for Newcastle; Peahen, for Brisbane Water; Gorilla, for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

Captain Cook, from Sweer's Island: 12 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 10 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 bales wool, Bank New South Wales; 8 bales wool, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 5 bales wool, Order.

Contest, from Adelaide: 1000 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 272 packages copper ore, 90 bags salt, 33 cases jam, 82 bales hay, 40 bags wheat, 1481 bags flour, Order.

Yarra, from Launceston: 180 tons potatoes, 300 feet timber, Order.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 100 cases iron, F. Lassetter and Co.; 20 boxes candles, 6 cases, W. Ariell; 165 pieces machinery, A. Shaw; 65 bundles bags, C. B. Bond; 40 bundles bags, J. Walker; 15 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 cases, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 10 packages tobacco, A. B. Pritchard; 45 hogsheads 150 quarter-casks brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 4 cases tobacco, J. Jacobs; 12 cases liquorice, F. S. Stuchbury; 1 bale 7 cases, R. Gray; 3 cases, C. Newton; 5 kegs nails, 21 bales, J. Keep; 2 cases 20 bundles iron, 2 bundles wire, 50 boxes candles, 100 cases whisky, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 box, Digby; 1 box, E. Hughes; 1 package plants, Law, Somner, and Co.; 3 cases, W. Maddock; 3 cases, Hodgson and Albery; 1 truss, S. Jay; 7 cases, Stanford; 1 case, C. Bent; 4 casks 3 cases, Government of Queensland; 1 case tapioca, Brabant; 6 cases oil, 1 case peel, 16 cases pickles, 5 cases, W. Love; 6 boxes gold, Oriental Bank; 498 cases gin, 13 packages tobacco, 11 cases cigars, 22 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 5 casks oil, 53 hides, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 10 cases matches, Myers and Solomon; 20,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; 20,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; 1 package, Union Bank; 10 bags fish, Chen Ateak; 891 bags rice, W. Ariell; 53 bags oysters, 44 cases fruit, P. James; 53 cases fruit, A. Holroyd; 26 cases fruit, Anderson; 33 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 64 cases fruit, J. Brown; 100 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 87 cases fruit, 89 bags oysters, Woodward; 6 bags oysters, 16 cases fruit, Hargraves; 25 bags maize, J. T. Walker; 550 bags maize, E. Lowther; 20 bags oysters, 134 cases fruit, J. Sainty; 1 case, Dadswell; 2 packages, B. Hebblewhite; 1 case, G. Masters; 1 case plants, Buchanan; 1 case plants, Purchase; 1 case, J. J. Moore; 1 package, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 33 bags oysters, Cullum; 33 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 87 bags maize, 8 cases fruit, 1 cask eggs, D. Brown; 130 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 18 casks fish, Ah Loo; 561 bags maize, 2 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 78 cases fruit, 11 bags nuts, T. Lawless; 34 bags maize, Nipper and See; 649 bags maize, R. Campbell.

Borealis, for Shanghai: 1400 tons coal, 100 bags oats, T. Hale.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Sovereign of India, and Electra, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR JAVA.—By the Professor Van Der Boon Mesch, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the You Yangs (s.), this day, at 11.30 a.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR BOWEN AND TOWNSVILLE.—By the Eagle (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Saturday, at 3 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday, at 2 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 24: A. H. Badger, barque, 407 tons, Captain Brown, for Lyttelton: James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton.

The steamship Grafton, from Grafton, bound to Sydney, passed Port Stephens at 3 p.m. yesterday, she will therefore arrive here early this morning.

The wreck of the steamer Black Swan lately swamped at the Manning River, was disposed of on Monday, by Messrs. Raynes, Treeve, and Co., for the sum of £175. Mr. John Manning who is the purchaser, has dispatched Mr. Clarke, who was master of her when she was in the Brisbane Water trade, to endeavour to raise her.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. sold the wreck of the schooner May Queen as she lies at the Manning River, to Mr. Booth for the sum of £35.

The Contest, from Adelaide 13th instant, reports having easterly gales as prevailing during the passage, and on one occasion her decks were flooded and the cabin filled from the heavy mass of water breaking on board.

The A.S.N. Co.'s s.s. City of Adelaide left Sandridge Railway Pier on Monday, 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.; cleared Port Phillip Heads the same evening, at 5.30 p.m.; was off Wilson's Promontory, at 2.20 a.m., on the 23rd; rounded Cape Howe, the same evening, at 7 p.m.; entered Sydney Heads, on the 24th, at 2 p.m.; berthing alongside the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 2.30 p.m. Experienced moderate westerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The Lady Bowen (s.), cleared the Heads, for Brisbane yesterday afternoon.

The schooner Ellen, from Twofold Bay, brings up 3 casks fat and 19 bags maize.

A very heavy casting has just been completed at Messrs. Dawson's foundry, George-street. It consists of a sole plate and condenser for the s.s. Wonga Wonga. The plate weighs 8 tons (the heaviest casting ever made in the colony), and the condenser contains over 6 tons of metal.

REPORT OF THE SCHOONER CAPTAIN COOK.—Left Sweer's Island (Gulf of Carpentaria) on the 1st of April, had light northerly winds to the mouth of the Gulf, beat through Endeavour Straits as far as Cape York, blowing fresh from the S.E.; gale freshening, could not send the boat on shore; ran under Possession Island for shelter, and likewise to fill the water casks and procure wood; lost an anchor here and considered it unsafe to go through Torres Straits with the loss of an anchor, so kept away to the westward; experienced very heavy gales of wind after leaving Timor, which was sighted, the sails being blown away; bent another suit; put into King George's Sound short of provisions, left on the 2nd June, experienced heavy easterly gales, the vessel labouring heavily; afterwards had heavy northerly gales as far as Cape Otway, which was sighted on the 19th instant; experienced bad weather and heavy gales the remainder of the voyage; entered Sydney Heads at 0.30 a.m. on the 24th instant, after a very tempestuous voyage.

There is much reason to fear that the barque Harriette Nathan, belonging to Mr. H. C. Peake, is lost, with all hands. She left Hokitika on the 6th April, bound for this port, in ballast or nearly so, having but some small portion of return cargo. The following were the crew who sailed in her:—James Griffiths, master; J. M. White, mate; seamen, James Hume, Samuell Campbell, John M'Gregor, John Sound, John Baker, and Peter Springham. The general belief is that she was lost in the gales which prevailed off this coast in the later part of April.—*Tasmanian Times.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—Briton, barque, 400 tons, Ross, from Melbourne.
June 23.—Jacobus, Dutch barque, 278 tons, Dertas, from Melbourne.
June 23.—Masonic, American barque, 540 tons, Lampher, from Melbourne.
June 23.—Queensland, barque, 738 tons, Sharer, from Adelaide.
June 23.—Yarrow, brig, 229 tons, Bartlett, from Melbourne.
June 24.—Essie Black, barque, 281 tons, Hook, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Stranger, schooner, Ruwald, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal.
June 23.—Hooghly, French barque, Vallet, for Hongkong, with 657 tons coal.
June 23.—You Yangs (s.), Clark, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 300 tons coal and 72 bags maize.
June 23.—Lorenzo Sabine, barque, Hilder, for Auckland, N. Z., with 135 tons coal and 50 tons bones.
June 23.—Lizzie Coleson, schooner, for the Richmond.
June 24.—Platypus (s.), for the Macleay River.

COASTER INWARDS.

June 23.—Ino, from Sydney.

BAFFLE CREEK.

ARRIVAL.

June 11.—Jane Lockhart, from Sydney.

PORT DENISON.

ARRIVAL.

May 31.—Clara, from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 5.—Clara, for Sweer's Island.

CLEVELAND BAY.

ARRIVAL.

May 26.—Reconnaissance, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.—Northumbria, from London; Southern Cross (s.), from Hobart Town.
June 20.—Geelong (s.), from Sydney; Tararua (s.), from Otago; Derwent (s.), from Launceston; Hero (s.), Catherine Jane, from Newcastle; Kent, from London.
June 21.—City of Melbourne (s.), Dandenong (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 19.—Natolia, for Newcastle; Jason, for Brisbane; Escort, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.
June 20.—Christiana Thompson, for Brisbane; Essie Black, for Newcastle.

CLEARED OUT.

June 20.—Chanticleer, 194, Harrison, for Sydney, via Warrnambool, in ballast.

The R.M.S.S. Geelong, with the Australian and New Zealand mails, for transmission to Europe and the East, steamed from her anchorage yesterday punctually at 2 p.m. She cleared out with over 16,000 oz. of gold and £45,309 10s. in specie. The following are the passengers from this port:—For King George's Sound—Mr. D. Raymond, Mr. Blair, Mr. Hassell. For Galle—Dr. Anthony, Mr. J. R. Morris, Mr. Carey, Mr. Drummond. For Bombay—Mr. Draper. For Suez—Mr. Leich. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. M'Pherson, Mr. Neill. For Southampton—Mr. N. Carey.—*Argus*, June 22.

The good ship Kent, of Money Wigram and Sons' Blackwall Line, and one of the most popular passenger ships trading to and from this port, entered the Heads on Friday, from London, and, after beating up the bay against a strong northerly wind anchored shortly after midnight. The Kent sailed from Plymouth on March 28, and had fine favourable breezes to the Equator, which was crossed on April 20, in longitude 19 52 W. Moderate S.E. trades were afterwards fallen in with, and the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on May 16, in latitude 45·19 S. Cape Otway was made on the 18th instant. On the voyage out the ship Ethiopian, for Sydney, which sailed for London about the same date as the Kent, was fallen in with off Prince Edward Island, and the two vessels kept company for some time, the Ethiopian having slightly the advantage, while the Kent strained every point to keep abreast of the famous clipper, and was only distanced, Captain Holt states, five miles out of 250.—*Argus*, June 22.

By the opportune arrival of the ss. City of Melbourne yesterday, the Queensland colonists have been enabled to secure the transmission of their June letters to England, and the successful accomplishment of this extra and unanticipated trip by this fine steamer speaks well for the resources of the A. S. N. Company on an emergency. The steamer from Brisbane with the Queensland mails for transhipment into the R.M.S.S. Geelong, failed, on account of heavy adverse weather, to reach Sydney before Friday morning last, and as the mail steamer had sailed for Melbourne on the morning previous, the dilemma was exceedingly awkward and annoying. After brief negotiation between the Queensland Government and the A. S. N. Co., it was agreed to dispatch s.s. City of Melbourne with the late mails, and endeavour if possible to have them placed on board the Geelong before she sailed from Port Phillip. Considerable expedition was manifested in getting the City of Melbourne ready for sea, and before she had been in port twenty hours she had discharged a large cargo, and had taken in 220 tons of coal. She left the company wharf at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock on Friday morning, and passed through Port Jackson Heads at twenty minutes past 9 o'clock. Cape Howe was rounded at half-past 4 a.m. on Saturday, and the City reached Port Phillip Heads shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. The mails were landed at Queenscliff, and intimation to that effect was given to the Admiralty agent when the City in coming up the bay steamed past the Geelong. At the outset of the passage, moderate W. and N.W. winds prevailed to Cape Howe, but from Wilson's Promontory to the Heads it blew a heavy N.W. gale, attended with a high sea. Notwithstanding the unusually heavy weather encountered, Captain Paddle reports that his vessel behaved admirably. We are indebted to Captain Paddle for a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of his date of leaving, Friday, the 19th instant. It may be stated that had the City of Melbourne not arrived in time, the Geelong would have waited at Queenscliff until 10 o'clock this morning. Happily, however, the necessity did not arise.—*Argus*, June 22.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 7.—Duke of Edinburgh, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

June 8.—Kaikoura (s.), for Panama.

OTAGO.

ARRIVAL.

June 9.—Record, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Maria, for Guam.
June 7.—Ann, for Sydney.

The whaling ship Marengo, Captain J. C. Little, was off Doubtless Bay on the 16th ultimo, and reports having taken 515 barrels of sperm oil since she cleared from that port on the 12th of February last. He remarks that during his experience in whaling he never saw so many whales as he has done during the last two months, a fact he wishes to be made known, in order that others may be induced to try the New Zealand coast. He also reports the Derwent Hunter, out forty-five days, with 330 barrels of sperm oil on board.—*Southern Cross*, June 2.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER BLUE BELL.—Captain M'Liver and the crew of the schooner Blue Bell, recently wrecked near Wanganui, arrived in town yesterday morning by the schooner Ivanhoe, from Monganui. We learn from Captain M'Liver that the Blue Bell sailed from Norfolk Island on the 18th ultimo, and experienced strong favourable winds until the time of the accident. The Blue Bell was owned by Captain M'Liver and Mr. T. W. Brown, and was insured in the Australian Insurance Company for £700, and the cargo for £3000.—*New Zealand Herald*, June 2.

THE STEAMER ACHILLES v. THE EASTWARD HO.

(From the Overland China Mail, April 23.)

SUPREME COURT.—IN ADMIRALTY.

BEFORE Chief Justice Smale.

The following is the decision of the Chief Justice in full in the above case:—

In this case the owners, master, and crew of the Achilles claim salvage against the Eastward Ho, her freight and cargo, for service rendered in towing her for 80 or 85 miles north-east of Hongkong into the harbour here, and they ask for a decree for such a sum of money out of "the agreed value" of the said Eastward Ho, her cargo and freight, to be due to them as compensation for the said salvage services. They also ask for the expenses of the suit. That agreed value was at the date of the act on petition 11,000 dollars. The Achilles is one of a line of steamers from Liverpool, via the Cape of Good Hope, to Hongkong and Shanghai. She is of the burthen of 1500 tons, and on the 29th September last, she was on her return voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong with a valuable cargo of 1400 tons of tea, and sighting the Eastward Ho with ensign union down, a universal signal of distress, she deviated for a distance estimated at from five to nine miles from her direct course, and after some communication, the terms of which are a subject of dispute, she towed the Eastward Ho into Hongkong—the towing commencing at 4 p.m. of the 29th, and terminated in the harbour inside Green Island at 4 a.m. of the 30th September. The owners of the Eastward Ho and her cargo admit that valuable service was rendered, but they submit that by special contract, and if not, then from the nature of the service it was a service of towage only, and they wholly deny the promovents' claim for salvage. They brought into Court 500 dollars in full discharge of the promovents' claim, with an offer to pay costs up to that time. The promovents in rejoinder persisted in the case as at first set up by them. The cause on the request of the parties came on before me, the act on petition being treated as equivalent to an affidavit, upon that and upon affidavits and upon an examination of witnesses *viva voce* and upon the log-book, and documents A to E E. I must sift the real facts in the case from out of a large mass of evidence, as to the state of the Eastward Ho, her master and crew, previous to the services rendered, and as to the contract for and the services rendered. The Eastward Ho, a vessel of 657 tons measurement, being in good condition, with a crew of 16 men, and Mr. Byrne, the master, sailed out of Sydney Harbour, New South Wales, on the 1st August, with a cargo of about 700 tons of coal, and about 12 tons other cargo. She made a prosperous voyage towards Shanghai, her port of discharge, till the 10th of September; she was then making northward for the Formosa channel, and at about noon of that day smoke was discovered coming up through the chain pipes and forehatches. I am not aware that my attention was directed to any special entries in the log of the Eastward Ho. It was, however, put in as evidence by the promovents, and I think it contains a narrative shewing the state of the vessel from the 10th of September, when the fire first showed itself on board. I gather from the daily entries in the logbook statements on which I rely. I find that on the 10th September "the smoke and heat was too intense to go below;" and "the carpenter was employed in getting the boats ready for use." I find on the 12th, the heat between decks intense forward, the cabin suffocating to go into, and this very significant entry, "for Hongkong, if possible." Passing over almost daily entries as to the fire, I find on 18th this entry, "opened covering board, found large body of fire underneath, scuttled between decks." There are entries on the 20th and 21st, "fire diminishing," but on the 25th there are these notices, "foremast surging, made ready for cutting it away, it being burnt through below," "securing some of the wreck." Then after the storm, I find on the 26th, "the lower deck beams burnt through." The labours of the crew seem to have been excessive, and the entry on the morning early of the 29th indicates great insubordination, if not incipient mutiny, on account of work, and in the log of that morning I find this significant entry, "6.30 a.m., made the land, got anchors over the rail, cables ranged," &c. The log narrative of transactions from the Achilles coming in sight on the 29th, until Captain Byrne left the vessel on the 30th is as follows:—"4 p.m., Achilles (s.), from Shanghai to Hongkong, came up. Our ensign being union down, hailed us. The Captain came on board us. After returning to his own ship, sent his tow-line to us, with his second officer and boatswain's mate. Got tow-line fast. 5 p.m., proceeded on to Hongkong in tow of the steamer, her chief officer coming on board in place of the second, and remained on board; mist, cloudy. 4 a.m., anchored in Hongkong, with port anchor and twenty-five fathom cable; force-pump going. 6 a.m., Captain went on shore." Tracing the subsequent narrative in the log-book, I find that at 4 p.m. of the 1st October there was a complete hurricane, that on the 2nd the police were on board working the engines but that they stopped, and the sergeant could not get them to continue work. But at 8 p.m. the fire showed through the deck, and the men, with the Captain of H.M. gunboat came on board, and worked the engines. That on the 3rd the corvette Flora worked the engines, and the police again assisted, and seven hoses were being worked into the hold, and at 4 p.m. the fire was entirely subdued. The coals were subsequently sold and discharged, and to his story of anxious, but brave endurance, for which Captain Byrne is entitled to all praise, closes the log-book with these words:—"Laid up sick." On this narrative I am bound to say that the vessel was in peril on the 29th of September, when she was taken in tow, but that in all human probability the captain and crew could and would, notwithstanding the statement that she was only charred wood, and the coals only cinders, have brought her into the harbour without the aid of the Achilles. But the assistance of the Achilles was asked and given, and upon the evidence of the log-book, if I had been left to that alone, I must have decided that the act of towing the vessel was an act of salvage. The promovents contend that the only conversation to be added to this fact of towing is what is set forth in paragraphs four and five of their act on petition, to the effect that Byrne asked if the Achilles could take him in tow, the answer to which was "Yes," and an inquiry whether he wanted assistance, with Byrne's answer, "Yes; do you not think we are in distress enough; we have been on fire for twenty days!" Both Captain Byrne and Baxter, the steward, now a police constable here, in narratives differing in detail, concur in showing that Byrne persisted throughout, apparently emphatically, in confining his request to be towed. The constable's unchallenged testimony is, shortly, to the following purport, that Captain Byrne said to Captain Russell, of the Achilles, "Can you take me in tow?" and he replied, "Do you require assistance?"—the rejoinder being, "Can you take me in tow?" to which the simple answer was, "Yes." Russell came on board, and Byrne said, "I am dismasted, I am on fire down below forward." Russell said, "I will render you all the assistance I can." Byrne said, "What about the damage?" or "What are you about to charge for towing me into Hongkong?" Russell replied, "We will make that all right when we get into Hongkong," and later, just as he was going over the side of the vessel, on a renewed reference by Byrne to the charge, he said, "Oh, we won't charge you too much." Captain Byrne apparently felt that after such language to urge any further question as to the charge would be an insult. It is laid down in the books that there is no determinate rule distinguishing towage from salvage, but that towage is a service of propulsion without peril, and that the service of towage may be a salvage service when performed in aid of a vessel in distress. And if the vessel in tow is disabled in her rigging, towage is converted into salvage service. The Princess Alice, 3 William Robinson 140, *à fortiori* if in addition she is on fire. I am of opinion that the contract, even taking it according to the version of Baxter was under the circumstances one of salvage by towing, as distinguished from mere legal towage. I may remark that it appears to me that the owners of the Achilles would alone be the proper claimants, and that her master and crew would be misjoined, and that the owners of the Eastward Ho, and the vessel and freight, would be the only proper, and that the cargo would be misjoined as impugnants in a case of claim for towage not being salvage service. This being properly a case of salvage there is no misjoinder. The value of salvage service ranges from the highest, which is one-half, to the lowest service—it may be little more than a mere remuneration *pro opere et labore*, 3 Hag., 131. The minimum salvage compensation is therefore generally more than merely for work and labour. The salvage was of vessel, not charred wood, and of cargo, coals not cinders, so called by impugnants, and other cargo. The whole was of the value admitted at the hearing of 8123 dollars. The promovents contended that the salvage was also of 5000 dollars freight, a question which depended on the character in which Russell and Co. acted, whether as agents of the owners of vessel or consignees of the cargo. I am of opinion that the master of the Eastward Ho sought their intervention as agents of the owners, that the agents of the Achilles treated them by their correspondence in that character, and that they acted in what they did solely in that character, and that there being no acceptance, even constructively, by them as consignees of the coals, there was no freight recoverable for them. The value of the salved property was then 8123 dollars only. There was no unusual merit in the salvors, but I am bound to decide that according to the legal definition they were salvors, and after anxious consideration giving due weight to maritime policy as to such services, I award 800 dollars to the promovents for salvage services. The question as to the costs remains to be decided. I think that inasmuch as the constat of value admitted, the 5000 dollars freight as an element of value on which the suit proceeded up to the day fixed for the hearing, it is but reasonable that some costs, the minimum under the circumstances incident to the consequent postponement of the trial, should be given to the promovents, and I award 100 dollars for these costs, to be paid by the impugnants to the promovents. The general costs of a suit at common law follow the result, but in Admiralty and Equity they are very frequently "awarded according to the discretion of the Court, without regard to the determination of the action," to withhold or "mitigate them as the circumstances of the case may appear justly to require" 3 Phill. 92. I must attribute this litigation to the fact that Captain Russell said, "We won't charge you too much," and that he did not fix a sum for his services when pressed to do so, giving Captain Byrne the option of accepting his services on the terms or not, and again to this charge "not too much," being some twenty-six hours afterwards fixed at the unreasonable sum of 10,000 dollars—never afterwards varied until in Court one-half was named by the promovent's counsel as a proper claim; that is to say, he claimed the maximum of salvage possible in such cases under circumstances known to the promovents, which in my judgment reduce their minumum claim from 4000 dollars—half value of property salved—to 800 dollars. It is to be regretted that the claim for salvage of life, and the claim founded on the Achilles being a mail-carrying packet, negatived by Mr. Mitchell, were put forth as elements of value. I refer to them as indicating an anxiety to enhance the salvage service as charges made in breach of Captain Russell's pledge, not to "charge too much." I can understand that agents here for principals at Liverpool may feel themselves bound to put forward every possible legal point for the benefit of their principals, but I am satisfied that the very highly respectable firm who acted with such prompt zeal for their principals, would not have made such a claim for their own benefit. It is manifest that such a claim forced the agents for the impugnants into this expensive litigation. I think it probable that if an offer to receive a moderate salvage, according to the promise of Captain Russell, that the damage or charge should be "not too much," had been made, this litigation might and probably would have been avoided. Save the 100 dollars I have already given, each party must pay his own costs.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JUNE 24.

10 cases confectionery, Wolfen and Co.
180 tons potatoes, R. Campbell
50 hogsheads beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
1 case confectionery, W. Ariell
3 cases boots, W. Newell
500 oz. 7 dwts. 12 grs. gold, Bank New South Wales
24 oz. 17 dwts. gold, Union Bank
3108 oz. 3 dwts. 23 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank
160 tons potatoes, C. B. Bond
156 packages Chinese goods, 800 bags rice, Tin War
103 packages Chinese goods, 250 bags rice, G. Hicks
20 boxes tobacco, 800 bags rice, 50 half-chests tea, 60 boxes preserves, Smith, Brothers, and Co.

THE SAPPHIRE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I see in your issue of June 22nd a letter from Mrs. Casey with regard to the loss of the Sapphire, and urging the advantage of an expedition being started in search of the survivors, if any, of the crew who are supposed to have landed on Hammond Island. This island, if my memory serves me, lies about 50 miles, or less, to the north of Cape York. Unfortunately I have no chance in the bush of getting a sight of an Admiralty chart of Torres Straits to be certain as to the position of the island.

The Rev. Mr. Jagg and a gentleman (whose name I forget just at present), a schoolmaster stationed at the settlement of Somerset, Cape York, by the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, have visited the majority of the islands in that neighbourhood, and Hammond Island amongst the number, having not only casual communication but actually living with the natives for some days. During my visit to Somerset, in December last, I remember asking them if they found any white men or heard of any. They told me "no," but that they suspected the presence of a white woman in an island farther to the north, as a blackfellow, who was on a visit to the island where they were on at the time, was accompanied by two half-caste children, which he said were his own, though he denied by signs the fact of their mother being a white, giving an original explanation of their anomalous colour, which I think I had better not give in this letter.

The Rev. Mr. Jagg is, I believe, at present on a visit to Ipswich, near Brisbane. A letter addressed to that place, I have no doubt, would find him; if not, a letter addressed to the schoolmaster, Somerset, Cape York, via Port Denison, would obtain an answer quickly, as the Governor, brig, will take a mail, I believe, to the settlement in a few days from Port Denison.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. M. CREED,
Late surgeon to North Australian Exploring Expedition.

Scone, June 23.

THE SUSANNAH SCHOONER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Referring to a paragraph in the shipping intelligence in Monday's *Herald* giving an account of the wreck of the schooner Susannah, and mentioning that the vessel was topheavy at the time, and endeavoured to beat out of Crowdy Bay, I beg to correct this statement, the vessel having been in excellent trim at the time, and such small portion of deck cargo as was on board during the earlier portion of the voyage having been thrown over some time previously to above attempt being made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LOUTIT,
Late Captain of the schooner Susanna.

Sydney, 24th June.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I was much surprised to see by your report of the inquest on James Hollis, yesterday, that none of the parties saved had the gratitude to name their actual preserver. I beg to state that the Charybdis's boat did *not* pick them up, nor did she arrive until the whole of them were in the Melrose's boat, and the capsized boat righted. It was entirely owing to the prompt action of Mr. Cowan, the chief officer of the Melrose, that one at least did not meet a watery grave.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
HORATIO KINDRED.

Sydney, 23rd June.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

June 23.—Clarence (s.), from Maryborough.

DEPARTURE.

June 24.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

KEPPLE BAY.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.—Julia, for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—Explorer, from Liverpool; Sir W. Wallace, from London; Quartre Bras, from Batavia.
June 24.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney; Sydney Griffiths, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Edina, for Warnambool.
June 24.—Lucibella, Cantero, for Newcastle; White Rose, for London.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.—Evangeline, from London.

DEPARTURES.

June 23.—Camilla, for Sydney; Harriet King, for Brisbane.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 24.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Moderate, and clear,
	Noon.	S.W.	Fresh, and cloudy
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 24.

QUEENSLAND.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen ..	Calm. Fine			
Clermont ..	Calm. Fine			
Waverley ...	N. Fine			
Nebo ..	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood ..	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough.	W. Fine			
Gayndah ...	SE. Fine			
Brisbane ...	WSW. Fine	30·158		SW. Fine
Toowoomba ...	SW. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ..	W. Cloudy			W. Fine
Grafton ..	NE. Fine			NNW. Fine
Glen Innes ...	SW. Fine			NE. Fine
Armidale ..	W. Cloudy	26·642	40·5	W. Cold, sleeting
Tamworth ...	Calm. Fine			NW. Showery
Murrurundi ..	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Singleton ..	W. Fine			NW. Fine
Maitland ..	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Clear			NW. Fine
Newcastle ..	NW. Fine	29·936	51·5	NW. Fine
Windsor ..	W. Fine.			S. Cloudy, cold
Sydney ..	W. Fine			SW. Cloudy
South Head ..	W. Fine			S. Dull
Wollongong...	SW. Fine			S. Raining
Kiama ...	SW. Fine			SW. Showery
Bathurst ...	W. Cloudy	27·802	50·	SW. Cloudy
Mudgee ...	W. Cloudy, cold			W. Cloudy, cold
Carcoar ...	W. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
Wellington ..	NW. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Dubbo ...	Calm. Like rain			SW. Cold
Orange ...	SW. Showery			SW. Dull, cold
Forbes ...	S. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Young ...	Calm. Like rain			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Dull			SW. Fine
Urana ...	Calm. Thick fog			Calm. Cloudy
Deniliquin ...	Calm. Cloudy	29·874	46·	Calm. Cloudy
Hay ...	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Cloudy
Moulamein ...	NE. Fine			N. Dull
Balranald ...	W. Foggy			WNW. Dull
Euston ...	S. Cloudy			SW. Fine, cloudy
Wentworth ...	W. Cloudy			W. Fine
Goulburn ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine			W. Dull, cold
Araluen ...	Calm. Cloudy			NW. Cloudy
Queanbeyan...	NW. Fine			Calm. Dull
Cooma ...	NNW. Dull			S. Dull
Yass ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine			S. Cloudy
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Kiandra ...	NW. Fine	25·414	35·	NW. Snow.
Albury ...	Calm. Foggy	29·633	54·0	Calm. Fine
Bombala ..	SW. Dull			SW. Dull
Eden ...	SW. Dull			SW. Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne ..	W. Foggy	30·215	47·	
Queenscliff ...	WNW. Fine	30·18	49·	
Cape Schanck...	W. Foggy	29·89	57·	
Cape Otway ...	NW. Fine	29·947	56·	
Portland ...	WNW. Dull	30·220	52·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay...	Calm. Fine	30·004	53·	
Adelaide ...	NE. Showery	30·151	49·7	
M'Donnell Bay	WSW. Fine			

NEW GOLD FIELD.—The *Western Post* understands that the Government are to be requested to declare a block of country beyond the Two Mile Flat, and on the Wellington Road, a gold-field under the new Act. Several parties are working there at present with, it is said, hopeful results. The exact locality we have not heard, except that it is beyond Mr. Charles Lowe's station.

LAMBTON.—A youth, named Thomas, broke his leg on Thursday, at the Lambton Colliery, by accidentally slipping off a skip on which he was riding. He is attended by Dr. Harris, and is progressing favourably.

JOHN G. COHEN begs to direct attention to his sale at the Bank Auction Rooms, this day, at 11, of curled horsehair, candlewicks, woolpacks, ironmongery, revolver cartridges, &c., &c.—ADV.

BOOTS and SHOES.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, clothiers, &c., to their sale of a consignment of drapery, coburgs, alpacas, delaines, huckabacks, drapers' silks, clothing, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht. Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

JUNE 23RD, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·970	49·4	67	W.N.W.	1·0	14	0	0·00	5·5
P.M. 3	·924	58·8	51	W.S.W.	2·6	22	1		
,, 9	30·015	49·7	66	W.N.W.	1·1	15	0		4·0
Mean ...	29·960	52·6	61·3		1·6	17	0·3		4·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·046.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum .... 59·2 | Sun—maximum .... 91·0
Minimum .... 46·6 | Grass—minimum .... 40·0

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., —.

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 24th = 28·85 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years = 50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

JUNE 24TH, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY ...	155	30·027	48·7	69	W.	1·3	1	59·2	46·6	0·00
GRAFTON ...										
NEWCASTLE.	109	29·887	48·9	74	N.W.	4·0	1	60·5	44·1	0·00
SOUTH HEAD	267	29·757	49·4	69	S.W.	1·0	4	62·5	47·1	0·00
KIANDRA ...	4640	25·406	29·5	81	N.W.	1·0	4	40·2	24·1	0·00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·849	43·0	100	Calm.	·0	10	54·1	40·7	0·05

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JUNE 25TH.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	7.10	4.54	Full Moon	5th
MOON	10.51 a.m.	9.59 p.m.	Last quarter	13th
MERCURY ...	8.41 a.m.	6.44 p.m.	New Moon	21st
VENUS	8.7 a.m.	7.8 p.m.	First quarter	27th
MARS	4.8 a.m.	2.32 p.m.		
JUPITER	0.42 a.m.	0.22 p.m.	Moon's age, 4.4 days.	
SATURN	2.49 p.m.	4.33 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m., 11h. 41m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1868.

WE have received a large volume, ably compiled, entitled the "Cape of Good Hope Directory and Almanac for 1868." The mercantile value of this work will place it among the most prized of such productions; but there is another interest connected with the perusal of its miscellaneous contents. In the early history of this colony the Cape of Good Hope formed a resting point between Port Jackson and England. The vessels commonly entered the Cape for refreshments. The arrival of such ships there, as here, was a matter of lively expectation. The fate of the colony itself depended upon the accidents of war; and the final annexation of the Cape to the Crown of England has been followed by a progress not so rapid as in America, but laying at all events the foundation of a great Commonwealth. In whatever England has been unfortunate, she has been highly successful in all her colonising enterprises. The Dutch are next to the British in capacity for subduing new countries, and constituting within them a permanent home. That love of France which is so intense in the minds of Frenchmen, and that incapacity for prolonged effort which marks the character of some other races, have rendered their efforts in this direction far less sustained and effectual. The Dutch origin of the Cape Colony appears in every line of this work. In the designation of towns the intermixture of Dutch names with those of England denotes the great facts in the history of the country.

The ecclesiastical difficulties of the Cape have probably impressed most persons with the idea that the diocese of Dr. GRAY is the chief thing at the Cape. The list of the clergy of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa is much more extensive. Besides these there are large bodies connected with the London Missionary Society—the Wesleyan missions, the Scotch Presbyterian, the Evangelical Lutheran, and numerous other subdivisions, embracing almost every Christian name. There seems to have been a concentration of moral influence from all parts of the world in the Cape Colony. The French Protestant, the German, as well as the Dutch and English, have taken a conspicuous share in the efforts to evangelize. Most of the great Protestant Churches have their representatives, and it is alleged that the differences which separate them are not at all inconsistent with a warm and fraternal co-operation. In the earlier stages of the colony the great difficulty was in regard to the treatment of the inferior races. Slavery existed in its fullest and most mischievous forms, established under the Dutch Government which continued till 1807. Several of the Governors distinguished themselves by their opposition to Christian missions and by their zealous support of "the institution." Fortunately, however, the dependence of the Cape on the Crown of England brought into action a power which delivered the country from this fatal scourge, and we presume no Cape colonist would stand up at the present day and maintain the system which then existed. We are, however, far from imagining that we have heard the last word respecting slavery. In all these outstations of the European race, if in contact with an inferior class, there is a tendency to establish some kind of control over labour for the benefit of employers. Were it not for the resistance constantly offered to these attempts we should have slavery restored under the guise of municipal and fiscal institutions. One thing, however, is perfectly certain, that the temporary advantages of a slave population are more than counterbalanced by the tyrannical spirit which is excited in the ruling population, and by the habits of extravagance and vanity, which in times of temporary prosperity diffuses itself through society. It is satisfactory, however, to observe the formidable staff of persons who from their profession will not only exercise an effective surveillance over each other, but naturally resist all return to principles and practices so degrading to mankind.

In going through the names of the different Governors and the persons who have exercised Royal authority at the Cape we see several that are familiar. Similar tables, if compared, would show that "governing" has become a profession. Following each other are the names of C. H. DARLING, Sir GEORGE GREY, and General WYNYARD. A constitution of the Civil Service by which persons shall pass from inferior to higher employments seems to suggest itself from its fairness and consistency with the rules which prevail in other departments of public affairs. Governors, however, that have been raised from the ranks have not proved very successful in several conspicuous instances. Whether the occupation of an authority not anticipated has produced some slight derangement of the mental faculties; whether the idea of "islanding and governing" which acquired such power over SANCHO PANZA has produced similar results in modern times, we are by no means impressed with the value to the community of having what is called self-made men. The failures may indeed have been the result of accident, but failures they have conspicuously proved, and they have done more to shake the principles of political unity and subordination than fifty local demagogues.

When we look at the empire of Great Britain spreading from one end of the world to the other, and examine their condition in detail as represented by such works as that which we have now before us, we are struck with the moral and social power of which the small island of Great Britain is the centre. These works show the uniformity of habit, pursuit, social constitution, and local difficulties. Notwithstanding the impress of foreign habits and manners from a diverse origin, they all run insensibly into one mould and assume one universal type. The action of colonisation seems to melt all substances whatever may have been their origin. Some are more dense than others and have a stronger power of resistance, but like various metals thrown into the same crucible, all yield to the action of that pervading force which they alike communicate and receive.

With this great trust confided to the British nation in relation to the races of mankind it is gratifying to see the Press is always in activity—that there is no colony but has its organ of thought—its medium of communication—its interests of commerce—its organisations for the extension of science and the arts of life, and that no country is considered by those who inhabit it as having reached its full development. The ardour of movement is everywhere apparent. All are pressing on to something not yet realised, but ever anticipated.

The *tourbillon* that whirled the Wandering Jew from country to country is a fair image of the spirit of English colonisation. No sooner has it fitted any place for human habitation than its energy pushes on to some other and more distant enterprise. Everywhere pioneers leave the fruits of their industry, and everywhere they open a path to new achievements.

THE closing of the Newtown School of Arts is an unsatisfactory event. Institutions of this kind are adult schools, and their prosperity is to some extent an indication of the interest the adult population takes in self-education. We make all allowance for the fact that Newtown is close to Sydney, and that many of the inhabitants belong to the central institute in the city. We also take into account the fact that many of the inhabitants subscribe to one or other of the town libraries and read a good deal at home. But after making all allowance for the self-education represented by these considerations, it still remains a matter both for surprise and regret that one of the most populous suburbs of Sydney cannot support a local institute; especially when we take into account the fact that in other suburbs these institutes flourish.

The building, with its assets, has been sold for a thousand pounds, to cover the mortgage. But it has had no less than £3791 10s. spent upon it. The sum of £2790 has therefore been wasted in the vain endeavour to establish the institution in Newtown.

Several gentlemen in the neighbourhood have been liberal of help, both in effort and money. So that there has been no lack of patronage on the part of those to whom the people might look to take the lead. Nor has the institute been killed by patronage, for it has had a trial of doing without it. It has become extinct because there is no natural demand for it.

The time for reading enjoyed by many persons after the day's work is done, is doubtless very small, especially when a deduction is made for family cares, for neighbourly intercourse, for attendance on various meetings, and for amusement. It is as much as many can do to run through the daily newspaper, and some cannot manage even that. Mr. COBDEN called the newspaper "the best possible educator," and up to a certain point he was right. It teaches facts of daily life and present and personal interest, and disciplines the mind of the reader by grouping those facts into laws and discussing them. We shall certainly not undervalue our own craft, and yet we cannot admit that newspaper reading by itself furnishes a sufficient education for young men.

There are some score or so of Schools of Arts scattered about the country, enjoying severally an annual pension from the State. It would be instructive to know how far these are really vigorous institutions, or whether they are only maintaining a dead-alive existence, and would perish but for the Government grant. There is an inspector now appointed for hospitals and other public institutions, but the Schools of Arts are not included in his list, although it would be easy for him, while on his travels, to glean some particulars respecting their efficiency. During one year of enforced economy, the grants to these institutes were knocked off the Estimates, but at urgent request they were replaced. We do not know that the vote can be complained of while so much is granted to the University, the Grammar School, the Affiliated Colleges, and the Public Schools, seeing that they fulfil a function not discharged by the other educational institutions; but to deserve the money they must give the money's worth, and we are not aware that any evidence of this is forthcoming, or that any reports are even called for or volunteered. At a time when we are shutting up Denominational schools because they do not come up to the standard of attendance, or do enough to deserve the State patronage, we do not see how a mechanics' institute can claim its two hundred a year unless it has a *bona fide* minimum of local subscribers. Some seven hundred pounds' worth of the public money appears to have been expended on the Newtown Institute, and altogether without results. It is well to spend on education. No expenditure is less to be grumbled at; but it is not well to spend on the mere pretence of education and to be cheated by high sounding names.

One suggestion for the improvement of these institutes we venture to offer. Union is strength, but amongst these scattered adult schools there is no union. Would it not be possible to combine them all in one compact and efficient organisation? Libraries and lectures—these are the two great purposes Schools of Arts aspire to fulfil. Both might be more effectually realised by systematic union.

Take the case of libraries for instance. There are, perhaps, thirty or forty scattered libraries, all small and incomplete, and all suffering from the want of the newest and most interesting books. Suppose the library of the central institute were made a circulating library. Let it be enriched itself tenfold, and let its treasures be constantly passing round the country. A current of fresh and interesting literature would thus be constantly maintained in circulation, and the settlers in the country towns would have access to books that they cannot afford to buy, and that the local institute has no funds to purchase. This attraction alone would probably double the number of local subscribers, and the expense of transmitting the books would be slight in comparison with the increased revenue.

Then, again, consider the question of lectures. It is said to be difficult to get up an interesting course of lectures, because there are so few good lecturers. This is partly due to the fact that there is no inducement to efficient speakers to devote themselves to the business of lecturing. There is no remuneration offered. Newspapers, magazines, and reviews have attained to their present efficiency because writing is paid for, and periodical literature has taken rank as a learned profession. In the mother country and in America, lecturing is on the same footing. Young men of oratorical talent devote themselves to the art of lecturing, and attain therein to great proficiency, so that large audiences are readily gathered to listen to them. Under the stimulus of adequate remuneration we might develop similar talent in this colony, and lecturers who had shown their talent and vindicated their position in the metropolitan institute might make the tour of the colony, delivering carefully-prepared lectures on the different subjects of popular interest. By this means an efficient teaching agency might be established, and each institute in the country would possess tenfold greater attraction than it now possesses.

Concert, too, amongst the managers of the various institutes would lead to intercommunication of useful suggestions, and the experience of each would become available for all.

AUSTRALIAN PATENT TILES.—A commodious, well-built timber shed at the Government Abattoirs, on the Pyrmont side of Glebe Island, at least 200 feet in length, has just been covered with the Australian Patent Tile Company's tiles by Mr. N. Foldi, the manager of that company. The Colonial Architect has inspected the work, and fully approved of it—a favourable opinion which all who have seen the job seem fully prepared to endorse. For neatness and cheapness, strength and durability, and imperviousness as to wind and rain, these tiles are obviously a means for the roofing of houses and stores which it is impossible to surpass. They possess also the advantage of being much more secure against the mischance of fire, and from their shape afford the freest possible escape for water during any sudden rainfall. Besides being cheaper than any other material for roofing that can be found in the colony, they are symmetrical in appearance, and are likely, we should think, to be much employed in domestic architecture. These tiles (of a light pinkish tint) are of a French pattern, and manufactured at the company's works at Enmore, near Mr. Josephson's estate. Their chief peculiarity consists in the fact that each tile has two high, convex rollers, well calculated to break the wind and to facilitate the rapid downflow of the water. Each tile is, moreover, secured to the woodwork of the roof by two nails, from which they mainly depend, one lapping over the other. Fewer battens are required than are necessary for putting up ordinary slate roofs. The tiles, though thick, are by no means as heavy as slates, and far less sombre in their general effect. They have already been used for Mr. Pidgeon's church, in Sussex-street, some large houses near Christ Church, and several other buildings in the city. The manager's place of business is at Mr. J. M'Nab's, ironmonger, Brickfield-hill, No. 602, George-street.

LOST IN THE BUSH.—Mr. James T. Ryan, writing from One Tree Hill on the 23rd, informs us that the man who lost himself on the previous Thursday morning, from Dargen's Creek, made his way out on to the Mudgee road, at Maddock's, yesterday (22nd), about 3 o'clock p.m. Since the previous Thursday he had had neither food nor fire, and was, moreover, very lightly clad, so that he must have suffered very severely during the cold nights which intervened. A great number of persons, resident in this and neighbouring localities, were out in search of the man, but, strange to say, none of them saw so much as his track. It seems a perfect wonder that the man has been able to hold out so long as he has done—especially during the long and cold nights of last week. During the four nights he was out, he says that he had frequently to do battle with the native dogs, which most savagely attacked him. He is a thin, spare man, and seems, to look at him, but ill-calculated to bear up against such hardships as he must have undergone.

NARELLAN.—The members of St. Paul's Mutual Improvement Society, Cobbity, held their usual half-yearly soirée on Friday, 19th instant. As usual, it went off admirably. Many changes have occurred since the last meeting in the loss of valuable members by removal from the district, and death, especially the departure from amongst them of their venerable president and pastor, whose every thought and desire was for the well-being of all around him, either temporally or spiritually. His last words to the members of the society were on the power of example; and he has left behind him a life full of that example which is all powerful to every right thinking and well conducted mind. After tea numerous recitations and songs were given in excellent style, amongst which a part of Shakespere's Merchant of Venice as a recitation, so much of the piece as delineates the two passions—Friendship and Cruelty. Notwithstanding the many changes, the average attendance of members during the half-year has been considerably more than that of the previous twelve months, proving beyond doubt what may be done by the mutual endeavours of individuals. The financial position of the society is in a highly satisfactory state.

MASONIC.—ST. JOHN'S DAY.—This honoured day in the annals of Freemasonry was celebrated yesterday evening by a ball and supper, given under the patronage of the officers and members of the Lodge of Fidelity, 267, Irish Constitution; the festivities taking place at Mr. John Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street. About two hundred of the free and accepted Brethren were present in Royal Arch and other regalia; and the company included Royal Arch masons from the English, Scotch, and Irish Constitutions. The most eminent member of the order present was Deputy-Grand Master J. Guise. In the course of the evening, Brothers Baker and Sutcliffe (of the Opera Company), assisted by Miss James, interposed a pleasing variation to the ball programme by singing some choice selections of music, and Mr. Hall (the conductor of the Opera) being also present, gave his aid in promotion of the harmony. About 12 o'clock the company sat down to an excellent supper provided by Brother Cripps, and after the repast the toasts drunk were, "The Queen," "His Excellency the Governor," "All masons throughout the globe," and "The ladies of the colony." Dancing was subsequently resumed and kept up till about 4 o'clock in the morning. Brother John Clark kindly officiated as master of the ceremonies.

THE QUEEN'S OWN BAND.—The above band will play the following programme of music in the Botanic Gardens, this afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock:—1. Overture, "Jubel," Weber; 2. Lancer, "Merry Tunes," Godfrey; 3. Selection, "Rigoletto," Verdi; 4. Valse, "Mouse-trap Man," Montgomery; 5. Grand selection, "Un Ballo in Maschera" (by desire), Verdi; God save the Queen.

CATHEDRAL ORGAN.—But few persons availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Mr. John Hill perform on the organ in St. Andrew's Cathedral, yesterday afternoon. The programme, however, was gone through, and the pieces chosen were admirably adapted to display the tone and power of the instrument, and the skill of the instrumentalist. The selection contained a pastoral symphony from the "Messiah;" Hailstone Chorus (Handel); duet and chorus, "I waited for the Lord," (Mendelssohn); "March of the Israelites," (Costa); aria, "O rest in the Lord, from Mendelssohn's "Elijah;" and Hallelujah Chorus, "Mount of Olives," by Beethoven.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment was yesterday evening given in the Christ Church Schoolroom, by the members of the Christ Church Musical and Literary Institute. The programme comprised readings, recitations, and various musical performances, lyrical and otherwise. The Rev. George Vidal, incumbent of Christ Church, presided on the occasion, and the audience was numerous. The entertainment was of a pleasing description, the recitations being all very well given, and most of the songs, &c., rendered with a taste and feeling that would have done credit to more pretentious performers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The second performance of Rigoletto took place last evening, with the same cast as on Monday night, and went off satisfactorily. The efforts of Signora Bertolini and Devoti, Miss Hodson, and Miss Warden were much applauded. To-night Semiramide will be repeated.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—The manner in which the Shakesperian comedy Twelfth Night was produced last evening reflected great credit upon the management of this place of amusement. The play was well cast, the principal characters were sustained with ability, and great care was displayed in the scenery and dresses. It will be repeated this evening.

SOCIAL RE-UNION.—On Monday evening last, a social gathering of the compositors of the *S. M. Herald*, was held in the large room of the Clarendon Hotel, George and Hunter streets, which had been fitted up for the occasion. A sumptuous supper was provided, Mr. C. Belford acting as chairman, and Mr. Mills as vice-chairman. After justice had been done to the viands, the usual loyal toasts were given, and then followed the toast of the evening, "Health and prosperity to Messrs. Fairfax and Sons, and success to the *Sydney Herald*," which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm. Other toasts succeeded, being interspersed with songs and recitations; and a very pleasant night was ultimately brought to a conclusion by the National Anthem, sung by the compositors *en masse*.

THE MURRAY NAVIGATION.—The *Riverine Herald* reports that the barge for the Cumberoona, which is being built opposite the Post-office by Mr. Linklater, and another one for Mr. Johnson, building near the Steam Saw Mills, under the superintendence of Mr. Webb, are both approaching completion, and are expected to be ready for service on the first rise of the river. The Pearl, steamer, Captain Randell, has been stuck at Watkimings, forty miles below Wentworth, for the last three weeks. She is on her way from Mannum to Albury.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquiry respecting the death of a man, named William Farr, was commenced before the City Coroner, yesterday, at the Wheatsheaf Inn, Castlereagh-street. Constable Higgins stated that, about half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he was on duty in Castlereagh-street, when some female asked him to go inside Mr. Farr's house, as she thought there was something wrong with Mr. Farr; he stepped inside, and in an inner room he saw Mr. Farr in a reclining position on a sofa; Farr was partly dressed; he felt him, and found his body was quite cold; he at once went to inform Dr. Moon, who returned with him and pronounced life extinct; on the table in the room, was a glass containing either brandy or rum, and a basin containing tea leaves, which also smelt of spirits. Ann Aitcheson stated that she was a domestic servant, and had been in Mrs. Farr's employ nearly five months; about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening Mrs. Farr called her attention to her husband's position; he was seated in the shop, with his hat on; his face was resting on his arms which were resting on the counter; neither she nor Mrs. Farr spoke to the deceased; that was the last time she saw him alive; soon afterwards Mrs. Farr left home in company with her daughter; she fastened the door after her mistress, put the chain on, and went to bed; Mr. Farr ordinarily slept on the sofa down stairs; she never saw him drink to excess, nor had he, to her knowledge, ever been under medical treatment; Tuesday night was the first night Mrs. Farr had ever stayed away from home; about 8 o'clock that night she heard Mrs. Farr speak to her husband in very loud terms; she heard no noise in the house during the night; she and the deceased and the baby were the only persons in the house during the night. Henry Lusby, labourer, of Brougham-place, stated that he had been acquainted with the deceased for the last nine or ten years; deceased was a man of temperate habits, and had lately kept a tobacconist's shop; he went into deceased's shop about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night for some tobacco; deceased said he was just going to have a glass of rum, but as he (witness) had gone in, they would have drinks together at home; he went out and procured two glasses of rum; deceased appeared stupid, as though suffering from drink; he remained at Farr's until about half-past 11 o'clock; about 7 o'clock the same evening Mrs. Farr asked him to go to the house and put up the shutters, and said that she was afraid to go near the house lest her husband should kill her; he put up the shutters; at that time Mr. Farr was asleep on the sofa; after putting up the shutters he locked the door and gave the key to Mrs. Farr; Mrs. Farr then went away, and the next time he saw her was a few minutes past 11 o'clock; she was then outside speaking to detective Bloomfield; he again saw her when he went for the rum; when he left about half-past 11 o'clock deceased said to him, "I have been getting drunk, and I will go to bed;" before that deceased told him he had been at Camperdown during the day, and had been drinking there. Mary Ann Farr, deceased's widow, stated that her husband was 65 years of age; he was an intemperate man, but enjoyed the best of health; she had never known him to be subject to heart disease, or to suffer shortness of breath, or to have fits; on Tuesday morning he left home to go to Camperdown, and returned about half-past 5 o'clock in the evening, in a state of intoxication; he sat down on a chair in the shop, and went to sleep with his head resting on his arms on the counter; he woke up about half-past 7 o'clock in a violent temper, and commenced abusing her in the most brutal manner; he said he would knock her down and cut her throat, and also kill the two children; in consequence of his conduct she called in a neighbour, Mr. Lusby, to put up the shop shutters; she then left home and stayed all night at a friend's house; she passed her own house several times during the evening; when she left home, her husband was lying on the sofa; his life was not insured, but he has left a little property. The inquiry was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, in order that a post-mortem examination of the body may be made.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SQUATTING.—We are glad (says the *Pastoral Times* of the 20th) to see many of our most influential squatters returning to their stations with their families. He must be a churl of the extreme kind who would begrudge the hard-working squatters and their hard-working wives an occasional trip to the sea and to town, to enjoy life there, which is so unlike the dull monotony of the bush. As a rule, however, it is better that the Crown tenant should spend most of his time on his station,—'tis better for himself, for the class to which he belongs, and for the Crown, that the working squatter should have his eye over the theatre of his operations. We are aware of the fact, as we have many times adverted to it, that the mass of the station superintendents are hard-working, clever, reliable men; but then they are not masters in the proper sense of the term, and are interested in keeping down expenses, often at a sacrifice of those progressive improvements which would increase the profits of the stations. Our Riverine squatters are calling to their aid mechanical agents of every kind; even steam here is being extensively worked. We often see steam engines packed on the cumbrous drays, which "drag their slow length along," passing through Deniliquin. Messrs. Wilson, Brothers, of the Yanko, are introducing most extensive apparatus; and Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Coree, Messrs. M'Gaw, M'Kinnon and Co., Messrs. F. and G. Desailly, and other extensive holders of Crown lands, are following the example. Washing sheep in hot water is becoming here pretty general on large stations. The sheep are first passed through hot water with soap, the water being about 110 degrees of heat; after remaining in these comfortable quarters until thoroughly soaked, they are floated in a tank of cold water, where two spouts, each throwing a film of water three feet long by one-twelfth of an inch, are made to play upon each sheep; this operation can only be continued fifty-five seconds, one minute having been found too much for the strength of the animal, which is then turned out clean as the process can make him—and that is very clean. Each spout is capable of turning out in a clean manner 500 sheep per day, and as at the Yanko (Wilson's) there are eight spouts, 4000 sheep can be turned out daily there. Where there is a good fall in the water depôts steam is not required to lift the water; but at Coree they are compelled to use steam power; the water from the Billabong—thick as peasoup at times—is beautifully soft, and a centrifugal pump, raising 3000 gallons per minute, is used to elevate the water 12 feet. At the Yanko, two centrifugal pumps are worked by a twelve horse-power engine; at Coree it is a seven horse-power engine. The engines are simple enough; each requires only one engineer's attendance; and if there are several engineers at one place, one engineer could attend to them. This process of washing is continuous, and requires less manual force than the old, expensive, crude, and ill-digested method which is fast becoming obsolete in all first-class squattages. At Messrs. Desailly's extensive stations on the Lachlan, £8000 is to be spent immediately on wire fencing, and it is estimated that this large sum will be saved in one year, by the services of sixty men being dispensed with, which, at the rate of £100 per man, would be £6000; add to this the increase in the clip from the sheep going at large unshepherded, and, at a glance, the saving of £8000 is made evident. Messrs. Desailly's stations are capable of carrying 250,000 sheep when improved, though this season they will only clip 170,000. At Illilliwa, on the Murrumbidgee, 90,000 sheep are now kept, where 30,000 were originally considered as ample for the country, and if this should prove a prosperous season this station is equal to the increase. Squatting is now being conducted on more scientific principles. We need not, of course, sneer at the old squatter, with his *rude* appliances, but time is demonstrating that our squatters are no laggards—that they are anxious and willing to introduce all new improvements, in order to produce wool as cheaply as their competitors in the home markets. Unless they can do this without crying out for any protection, the vast plains of Riverina will have to lapse to their natural state, and become once more a wilderness.

THE SNAGGING PARTIES.—For a considerable time past a New South Wales snagging party (says the *Riverine Herald*) has been engaged in clearing the Lower Darling. We have received a statement setting forth that the work is most inefficiently performed, and that, in fact, the money expended for the purpose has been thrown away. This is a matter which demands some inquiry at the hands of the members of Parliament for Riverina, by whom, if the report is correct, it should be brought under the attention of the Government. New South Wales is the only colony which is at present engaged in the improvement of our navigable rivers. It has clearing parties on the Upper Murray and Murrumbidgee, and Lower Darling. The first named has, we hear, done good service, and we believe the same may be said of the second, though it would have been more satisfactory had operations been commenced on the lower instead of the upper portion of the Murrumbidgee. This was a mistake on the part of the department which it is hoped by those interested in steam vessels trading on that river will be rectified next season. The Darling, like the Murrumbidgee, is choked with snags to a greater extent in its lower portion than in any other part of its course. It is, of course, highly necessary that the entrances to those rivers should be rendered passable in the first instance, and the Government has wisely directed that this should be done in the Darling. But if it be true, as we have been told, that the means at the disposal of the party employed there are being misused, steps ought to be taken to prevent them from continuing to be so. It is a sad pity that the money devoted to this important object should be suffered to be frittered away, and a complaint having been made that such is the case, it is requisite that an official inquiry should be instituted without delay. Our informant says that no one resident on the river likes to move in the matter, and it is only with the understanding that his own name shall not be mentioned in connection with it that he can permit us to make use of his communication. Under the conviction that he would not mislead us by false representations, we give publicity as a matter of duty to his statement. If, as we can scarcely believe, it should prove to be incorrect, it will be but an act of justice to the officer in charge that an early and thorough investigation should be made.

ATTEMPTED SELF MUTILATION.—It was reported in town on Sunday last, that a horrible outrage had been committed at Two Mile Flat, by three men, who had waylaid a German butcher residing there, and having thrown him down, had mutilated his person in a most horrible manner. Upon inquiry, the *Western Post* finds that the report was greatly exaggerated. The man was not injured to the extent reported, and there is no danger to his life. From the fact that his own knife was found near the spot, and that the outrage, as he reported it, had taken place close to where his mates reside, who heard no noise, the police are convinced that the attempt was made by himself. He had been drinking hard, and is reported to be labouring under the effects of intemperance. The tale he tells is incoherent, and he can give no clue to any identification of the parties he accuses. The attempt at emasculation signally failed.

TWO STRANGE CASES.—Among the actions in the Wagga Wagga District Court at the last sittings there were only two jury cases of any public interest. The first was Cullen v. Rudd, in which £200 damages were claimed under the following circumstances: Plaintiff in May, 1860, was in the employ of defendant, a squatter, and a beast being required to be killed for the station, the latter told Cullen to drive some bullocks past a certain bush, where defendant would hide, and as they passed shoot one. They were driven past and a shot fired, but the bullet glancing from off the horn of the animal aimed at by defendant struck plaintiff in the wrist, which it permanently injured. Defendant at once took plaintiff to a doctor at Urana, and afterwards to the hospital at Wagga, paid all expenses and wages while plaintiff was laid up, and on his recovery gave him a higher salary than any other man on the run. Plaintiff remained for nearly two years, till times becoming bad, and plaintiff not doing his work to defendant's satisfaction, defendant told him he must reduce his wages, or else he must leave, and said he, defendant, would give him till next day to consider. Plaintiff said he did not require time to consider, and if defendant did not like to keep him, he would make him pay for the accident! It was shown that plaintiff had met defendant originally at Campbelltown some time in 1864; plaintiff, being almost starved, begged of defendant to take him to the country, as he might get some employment. Defendant lent him £3, bought him blankets, brought him to the station, and paid his expenses on the road, and then employed him before and after the accident, until he got "lazy and cheeky," according to defendant's case. The jury gave a verdict for £80 to plaintiff. The other case was that of Ellen Kelly, a minor, by her next friend v. J. Smith. This was also for £200 damages, in consequence of being, while in defendant's employ, kicked in the leg by one of his heifers. The girl engaged to mind calves and milk cows, and one morning defendant's daughter directed her to leg-rope a heifer. She tried twice but did not succeed, except in being slightly kicked; she was, however, told she must rope it, or stay out till dark. She then tried again, and the heifer kicked her severely; she then told defendant's daughter of the accident, who replied it served her —— well right. A scrofulous tumour formed on the leg, and that limb had become permanently injured. The defence was founded on the medical evidence, which was that the girl had scrofula in her system—and, kick or no kick, that would have broken out somewhere." The jury returned a verdict for defendant. Judge Dowling, who presided, in referring to the above cases, observed that he had never tried such strange ones before. They were brought as actions of trespass against the person.

SURVEY OF THE MURRAY.—In a leading article the *Riverine Herald* remarks:—From time to time paragraphs have appeared in this paper relative to the progress made by the New South Wales survey party in the upper portion of the Murray. This party has been for several months engaged in surveying and sounding and taking the levels of the river. The work commenced at Albury, and has been carried as far as Moama. The instructions, we understand, are to complete the survey to a point at or about the junction of the Campaspe. As far as is yet known the Government has no intention of prosecuting the work any further. It is to be hoped, however, that this important survey will not thus be brought to a conclusion. The Victorian Government has long been urged to undertake a similar one, but without avail, and, as matters stand at present, there is no prospect of their doing so. As it is then a work of very great importance to both colonies, and New South Wales has all the means and appliances in the field, it will be a matter of much regret if they should be now withdrawn. The question of the improvement of the navigation of the Murray has been so frequently discussed in these columns that any repetition of the arguments used in favour of pushing it forward is needless at this time. We have also on many occasions shown how necessary a survey is for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner works of canalisation and irrigation can be carried out. There is no portion of any country in the world, perhaps, that stands more greatly in need of irrigation than the valley of the Murray. The river and the nature of the country on its banks would appear to afford great facilities for supplying this crying want; but before anything can be done, or even proposed, it is requisite, as was stated by the Commissioners appointed by the Victorian Government to inquire into the matter, that a survey should be made. Such a survey, we believe, as that which is in progress above Moama, under the Government of New South Wales, is what is required, and what was recommended by the Victorian Commission. All, as we understand it, that is wanted to complete the work done in the upper river is the taking of the levels on the south bank. If the machinery of Government were once more in full work in Victoria, there might be some hope that this would be done, and that if the sister colony proceeds with its survey to the Darling, that it would receive the co-operation of its deeply interested but hitherto apathetic neighbour.

DEATH IN THE BUSH.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, at Appletree Flat, before the District Coroner, Dr. King, on the body of George Prince, whose body had been found that morning, near Mr. Pauling's, by a person named William Dowdell, whilst searching for bullocks. On finding the body, Dowdell gave information to Mr. Pauling, who at once sent word to the Mudgee police. A bottle was found lying near the body, containing "a small quantity of whitish fluid," but it does not appear on the depositions what this "fluid" was. Mr. Thomas Cadell, J. P., identified the body as that of George Prince. I was informed (said Mr Cadell) by Prince's wife that he had left his home on the 22nd of May last, and had not returned at night. I assisted to search for him on the 24th and 25th of May last. I have not seen him since until I saw the body to-day. I know the body from the dress, form, size, and a peculiarity of the jaw, which has been injured. Dr. King examined the body, but found it was in such a decomposed state that little could be judged of the cause of death. The skull was bare, and the arms almost without muscular tissue. There were no marks of injury on the skull. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased came to his death on or about the 22nd May last, at Appletree Flat, lying in the bush; and there is no evidence to say by what means he came to his death." Mrs. Prince has since seen the body, and identified it as that of her husband. In another part of the paper the *Western Post* remarks in reference to the remains:—The head was found at some distance from the rest of the body, having been, it is surmised, carried off by native dogs. A bottle containing some mysterious mixture was found not far off the remains, which it is said contained some solution of strychnine. It will be remembered that the deceased had for some time shown signs of mental aberration, and had admitted the contemplation of suicide. From these facts it is probable that his death was caused by the act of his own hand when labouring under temporary insanity.

DANGEROUS JOKING.—"A rather amusing incident," relates the *Kilmore Examiner*, "took place a few days ago, at a farmhouse only a short distance from Kilmore. Two young ladies residing near the spot referred to, finding the husband was away from home, determined to have a lark at the expense of two young men employed on the farm. For this purpose they dressed themselves in male attire, and having previously made themselves known to the mistress of the house, they presently swaggered in, and demanded supper, pretending to be bushrangers. The two young men began to get rather frightened, and after the *soi-disant* bushrangers had related some of their doings on the other side of the border, they compelled one of the young men to declare that he was a Fenian. The other managed to get out, and ran to a neighbouring farmhouse, the inmates of which were in bed. He quickly told how that two bushrangers had possession of the house, and the whole of them, armed with sticks, ropes, &c., rushed back with him to secure and tie up the bushrangers. About the same time the husband arrived home, and, learning how matters stood, he ran for his gun. He then headed the attacking party, and demanded the surrender of the desperadoes. Things began to look serious; he aimed his gun at the head of one of the girls, and in another moment would have undoubtedly shot her, but they threw off their disguise, and the sell was discovered."

TWO-MILE-FLAT GOLD FIELD.—The news from this gold-field so far as regards business is only very dull. Numbers of miners (laments the *Western Post*) are leaving for the Sheet-of-Bark Diggings, near Cowra, from which very good accounts are received. It is reported that out of the sixteen or seventeen publicans' licenses at present held on this gold-field, only about six are likely to be applied for at the next licensing meeting.

RAINFALL AT DENILIQUIN.—The weather is always a matter of anxiety in the saltbush country—as, in proportion to the amount of rain is the amount of prosperity. Of course, says the *Pastoral Times*, we require much more rain here, on account of the great evaporation and absorption, than they do in colder climates; but we get less. Riverina is so level that we have nothing but the trees to influence the clouds, and for hundreds of miles the trees are short and stunted. The following (kindly furnished by the electric telegraph master here, Mr. Kelly), is an account of the rainfall at Deniliquin since the 1st January, 1866, to 16th June, 1868, nearly two and a half years:—

	1866.	1867.	1868.
January ..	2·87	0·72	1·56
February ..	0·59	0·76	1·79
March	0·71	0·32	0·76
April	0·63	2·88	1·10
May	1·79	2·67	0·27
June	2·32	2·11	0·17
July	0·64	2·92	
August ..	2·76	0·50	
September ..	0·58	5·58	
October ..	1·54	2·14	
November ..	1·29	0·00	
December ..	0·75	0·00	
	16·47	20·60	5·65*

* Up to 16th June.

Thus last year we had above 4 inches more rain than in 1866. The greatest rainfall in 1866 was in January, when we had 2·87; the minimum was in September, when we had only 0·58; the rain, by measure, for the year being 16·47, or nearly 16½ inches. In 1867, the maximum was in September, when 5·58 fell (a little over 5½ inches); the minimum was in December, when we had no rainfall—the fall for the year being a little over 20½ inches. Our prospects are yet gloomy for this year—in five and a-half months, from 1st January to 16th June, we have had something over 5½ inches against 9½ inches in a like period last year, and 9 inches in 1866. We have no periodical rains—all is chance in this respect in a country where, for five or six months in the year, the thermometer at noon ranges from 90 to 100 degrees, and sometimes for days it is from 112 to 115 degrees. As far as we can estimate at present, the average rainfall at Deniliquin is about 15 inches annually; and we believe the rainfall at Albury is upwards of 30 inches for the year.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—The way that our Government calls for and receives tenders for public works is most objectionable (says the *Pastoral Times*). The advertisements are first of all published in the *Government Gazette*, and at the last moment they are sent to the journal of the district wherein are to be constructed the required works. Now comes the tendering part—the persons tendering may be "men of straw," or have a touch of Lucifer about them. Journeymen of all kinds, who cannot raise a pound, tender for work—in most cases far below the trade price of the work, and the Government accept such tenders. The tenderer is now called upon to name his sureties, who, when named, often decline to enter into the recognisances, so the contract falls to the ground. The Government has then, after all this delay and trouble to fall back upon the bona fide tenderers, whose tenders are perhaps twenty or twenty-five per cent. above those sent in by the men of straw. This was the case with the two contracts for the post-office and the enlargement of the Court-house at Deniliquin. The accepted tenderers have failed to get their bondsmen, and the contract is "off." The Government have no remedy against the defaulting parties, one of whom has migrated to Melbourne, or to some part of Victoria, fearing that the Government of New Wales would issue a warrant against him. The other party would no doubt have performed his contract well if he had capital and proper sureties. In these particular cases loss will have to be sustained by some parties—the Government or the bona fide contractors. Carriage will be thirty or forty per cent. higher when the work is required to be done, so the contractors will have to lay this upon their contract money, or lose it. In Victoria Public Works Office they manage things better. There the tenderer has to deposit with his tender the sum of ten pounds sterling, as a guarantee of his good faith, which money is returned to him if his tender is not accepted. If his tender is accepted, and he fails in his sureties, he will forfeit his ten pounds. When the contract is signed, the contractor has to deposit, in cash, fifteen per cent. on the contract money, which deposit he would forfeit if he fails in his contract. This practical way of meeting the difficulties arising from men of no capital tendering for public works may be usefully adopted by the Sydney Works Office; it would save the Government a large amount of annoyance and some expense, and it would do the same for the legitimate contractors for public works.

THE DARLING.—The Government snagging party on the Darling (says the correspondent of the *Pastoral Times*) are now, from the low state of the river, showing some tangible proofs of their efficiency. The engineer, Mr. Hardy, reports forty-eight miles cleared since November last; and, if what I saw the other day be a fair sample of the work, it is most efficiently performed—I had no opportunity of seeing enough to speak positively of the whole. Yet, I am most favourably impressed, and feel sure the steamboat masters will, when the river again becomes navigable, *miss* many old acquaintances. No time should be lost now in getting these dreadful bends cleared through Scott's run. It is the very worst section on the whole river for timber; it was for this the tenders were called the other week, but whether any will be accepted seems doubtful, as the figures were high. To get this part of the river properly done will cost a lot of money, but no public money could be better laid out, and to do it well advantage of the present state of the river must be taken. If expedition and efficiency be taken into account, a few pounds per mile must not be begrudged or considered. It is not whether the contractor will make money out of the job, should influence the acceptance, but the benefit derived by a very large and important district. Only let this section be cleared, and one of the greatest obstacles to the steamers' progress is removed. More on this subject at some future time.

SUGAR GROWING.—A correspondent of a Brisbane paper writing from the agricultural district of Oxley, declares that to enable the farmers to grow sugar there must be persons ready to buy the cane for ready money, or that if not, the cultivation must be given up. He is afraid there will be no purchasers for the cane this year, and then concludes with the following judicious remarks:—"It will be a great pity if such is the case, as it will be a serious drawback to an increased planting in the spring. If this difficulty in the way of turning the cane to account is not soon removed, there will be no help for it, but that farmers will still have to fall back upon the maize crop or cease cultivating altogether. There is no doubt there are many things that might very profitably be grown, but those who are struggling hard, and yet are barely able to keep their chins above water, are scarcely the ones calculated to find out these crops; if done at all, it must be by those who are not absolutely dependent for the means of existence upon the produce of every acre of their soil. Even the most successful of new products requires several seasons before its peculiarities become well enough known to ensure their profitable culture, and in all probability, several failures will be experienced from various causes not previously calculated upon, as was the case at first with sugar, though there was no difficulty as in the case of small farmers arising from deficiency of capital. The production of fibrous and of oil-yielding plants requires machinery to bring them to a merchantable condition far beyond the capital of most farmers, and much the same may be said of the growth of crops for feeding purposes which is properly farming, but requires conveniences in the shape of buildings, and improvements, and store stock, which could not be obtained except by an expenditure of several hundreds of pounds. Cotton or corn seem to be the only choice for the small farmer, and it is doubtful whether cotton will hold its own when the bonus ceases, though, we admit, the conditions necessary for its profitable culture are becoming more favourable every year, inasmuch as there is a large amount of labour unsuitable for heavy purposes, and which must either be made available in work of such a character as cotton picking, or be lost altogether. There can be no denying that the shillings earned by the junior branches of the family at this work would be a very acceptable addition to the annual income of our peasantry.

BREAK UP OF THE DROUGHT.—A good steady downpour of rain commenced about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and continued throughout the day and the early part of the next night. Rain appears to have fallen generally throughout the Riverine districts, according to advices received by telegraph from Swan Hill, Euston, Moulamein, Balranald, and Deniliquin.—*Riverina Herald*, June 20.

THE FORSTER CORRESPONDENCE.—Relative to some of the letters published recently by Mr. Forster, M.L.A., the *Manning River News* makes the following remarks:—"Mr. Forster's views of public and private letters seem to us to be at least peculiar. We are of opinion that every constituent should be able to write respectfully and courteously to his representative in reference to public matters, without risk of having his letters published—to which many persons have a decided objection. We are further inclined to think that in such a case as has recently occurred, Mr. Forster would have best exhibited his self-respect by sending back the communication he has printed, without note or comment. Any one may offer to make a statement in confidence to the highest personage in the realm, but that person is not bound to receive it unless so inclined. He may decline to hear what it is proposed to communicate, or he may send back the letter unread, but it seems to us he cannot honourably make any use of a communication marked 'private,' except such as was intended by the writer—even though it may be couched in uncourteous terms. We do not suppose anybody cares for the writers of such letters, but there is danger of destroying the relations which ought to exist between a member and his constituents, if such a course be generally pursued, for nobody will care to have intercourse of any kind with a gentleman who claims the right to publish his correspondents' letters in the papers."

THE MURRAY.—The river falls still, says the Moama correspondent of the *Deniliquin Chronicle*, and the steamers are making little impatient trial trips; their owners and crews, their agents and freighters, casting wistful glances at the clouds. Should the rainfall extend to the upper river, a week or ten days will bring a rise sufficient to enable boats of light draught to attempt a passage either up or down.

NARANDERA.—The correspondent of the *Deniliquin Chronicle* writes:—The central position of Narandera, and the prominent situation it must of necessity occupy in any railway extension, has caused several large firms to turn their attention to the advisability of business operations in this quarter, and it would be impossible to find a more promising opening, considering the proximity of most of the great pastoral properties, as also the great quantity of really good agricultural land in the immediate vicinity, and the almost certainty of the existence of auriferous ground in any quantity. These combined with other material advantages, and the fact that Narandera always will be the real head of the Murrumbidgee river navigation, must of necessity cause the township to progress. In reference to this, certain gentlemen from your quarter have started general business here with every prospect of success; as all previously existing storekeeping arrangements were abominable, and the gentlemen mentioned evidently intend to remove thoroughly the reproach which has to this time existed, which was—that "Narandera was the dearest place in New South Wales in a pecuniary sense."

SMOTHERED SHEEP.—The *Pastoral Times* reports that 180 fine fat sheep, belonging to the Hon. P. A. Jennings, of Deniliquin, were smothered at the Melbourne terminus when landed there from the railway trucks this week. As the remainder sold at 9s. each, Mr. Jennings thus lost £81 (less commission). Surely there was great neglect on the part of the railway officials.

WATER ON THE PLAINS.—Good water, says the *Deniliquin Chronicle*, has been found in about seven feet sinking on the selection recently taken up by Mr. T. Robertson, solicitor, to the south of the town and on Mathowa run.

BAD WEATHER IN AMERICA.—The *Springfield Republican* is jocose about the wet weather. It says:—"Life is water-logged; nature has got the dropsy; and we need a prohibitory law and State constables against water. Camp meetings are drowned out. The corn spindles, but does not fatten; the squash grows thin and watery, and the potato has begun to rot. Saddest of all, the paper-makers have lost their summer excuse for keeping up prices, and take off their hats to poor printers."

PAYING FOR YOUR WHISTLE.—Musical *soirées* and Lent are synonymous terms in Paris. The Parisian woman of fashion will dance at balls given by heretics, but at her own house she will entertain you with music only, which is rather an expensive enjoyment just now. Madame A—— gave a concert lately at her house in the Avenue Gabriel, at which a scena from a popular piece was performed. Altesse, first flutist of the Opera orchestra, executed a few bars of one of the airs. When Madame A——, next day, asked him what she was in his debt, he replied, "A hundred francs, madame." "What! for eighty notes?" "*Oui*, madame."

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

THE weights for the Melbourne Cup have been declared. The Sydney horses are loaded with top weights. Tim Whiffler, 10 st. 4 lbs.; the Barb, 10 st. 4 lbs.; Fireworks, 9 st. 6 lbs.; Bulginbar, 9 st. 2 lbs.; Glencoe, 8 st. 12 lbs.; Italian, 8 st. 6 lbs.; Melbourne, 8 st. 5 lbs.; Hercules, 8 st. 5 lbs.; Athol, 8 st. 4 lbs.; North Australian, 8 st. 3 lbs.; Stumpy, 8 st. Other horses vary down to 5 st. 7 lbs.

In the Assembly last night, the debate on Mr. M'Culloch's motion was adjourned, there being at the time an impression that the difficulty would be settled by a compromise by the passing of a separate Supply Bill for the Expenditure and the Darling Grant. To-night, however, on the resumption of the debate, Mr. Kerford denounced the proposition of Mr. Francis as an attempt to get rid of the principle of the question by a side-wind. The debate is going on as savagely as ever, and the prospects of a settlement of the matter become dimmed and more distant.

The Insurance Companies have decided upon lowering the prices at present charged, and to adopt a revised tariff.

The Melbourne Gas Company have sued the Prince Alfred Reception Committee for gas consumed to their order in illuminations, &c., during the Prince's visit. The company had to submit to a nonsuit.

The Philharmonic Society gave a concert last evening, which was highly successful.

A young man, named James Ritson, fired at Kipsela, the Market Inspector, this morning. The ball took effect, seriously wounding the inspector. The would-be assassin was at once apprehended, and taken before the City Police Court, where he was remanded for further examination.

L. L. Smith's horses were paraded through the streets this morning with a great deal of ceremony. He announces that the drawing of the lottery will certainly take place on the 30th instant

Flour is quoted at £20 10s. Eight thousand bushels of wheat changed hands to-day at 9s. 4d.

Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report:—Fat cattle: Best beef, 22s. 6d. per 100 lbs. Fat sheep: The supply has been short, and the price has gone up 2s. per head higher.

ARRIVED.—Sir William Wallace, from London; Quatre Bras, from Batavia; Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—White Rose, for London; Lucibelle, for California, via Newcastle.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Sterling, barque, from Boston.

SAILED.—Chanticleer, brig, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The *Register* of to-day has a leading article in which it praises the management, &c., of the Victorian Industrial School at Sunbury, and suggests the establishment in this colony of a similar school.

Rogers' benefit at the Theatre Royal last night drew a completely crowded house.

The weather to-day is fine, with occasional passing showers.

The corn market remains unaltered, and there are no transactions to report.

Import business of every description is utterly at a standstill.

ARRIVED: Caranjah and Evangeline, both from London.

SAILED: Coorong (s.), for Melbourne.

THE SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE.

THE *Western Post* (Mudgee paper) says:—"The shock was felt here by several parties about midnight, the vibration continuing for several seconds, and accompanied with a slight rumbling sound. Several parties were awoke by it; but they seem generally to have imagined that in each case the noise was occasioned by some one trying to open the door by shaking it. The shock indeed was so slight that it is probable no notice would have been taken of the fact if reports had not come to hand from other places that similar phenomena had been noticed."

A correspondent at Rylstone, who signs himself "W. W. A.," remarks:—"The shock of earthquake reported in your issue of the 20th instant, was distinctly felt here shortly before midnight on Thursday last, and in the same way as described by your correspondent, 'E. L.,' of Darling Point. It lasted for a few seconds, causing the house, and particularly the beams in the ceiling, to tremble. The low heavy rumbling noise continued for about thirty seconds, and resembled the last sounds of a heavy peal of thunder or powder explosion."

The shock of an earthquake, says the *Manning News*, was distinctly felt at Tinonee on Thursday night. It lasted about half a minute, and was accompanied with a sound somewhat similar to that of a gust of wind. Every one who was awake when it occurred (a little past midnight), was made aware of its presence by the vibratory motion of all surrounding objects. We understand the same shock was also felt by several persons in Wingham.

Mr. James G. Lyon writes to us from the Dingo Creek, Manning River:—

On the night of the 17th June, about 12 o'clock, a very smart shock of an earthquake was felt here. I and two or three others were awoke at the time, when we heard a strange rumbling noise, like thunder, rapidly approaching the house, then the earth began to tremble, shaking the house and everything in it. The shock seemed to travel from east to west.

From inquiries I have made, I find that several other persons, in different parts of the district, felt it also.

The weather has been uncommonly warm and calm, threatening rain for several days, and on the 17th we had a good deal of rain. There must have been a heavy fall somewhere between Raymond Terrace and the Manning, as the Sydney mail did not reach the River as usual today.

THE MURDER AT MAITLAND BAR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Western Post* of Tuesday last writes:—

As public attention is very naturally directed towards every circumstance connected with this frightful massacre, and as the police are very properly regarded as responsible to the public (as far, at least, as the exercise of energy and intelligence is concerned), to bring the perpetrator to justice, I have collected the particulars of the steps taken by them in that direction, limiting myself, as a matter of course, to an account of the movements of the men on our own station, especially as those movements have terminated in a fair promise of success.

Senior-sergeant Fitzpatrick, accompanied by Constable Farry, reached the scene of the murders at 2 o'clock a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th, and thereupon making the necessary observations, and getting all the available information he could from the survivors, which amounted, however, to little or nothing likely to furnish a clue, he decided upon scouring the country, and visiting every Chinese camp within an area of forty or fifty miles. He did so, accordingly, at the cost of a ride of some three hundred miles. His journey resulted only in the highly satisfactory conclusion that the Chinese, generally, were resolved to know nothing about the murderer; were, moreover, perfectly indifferent to the object of his mission; and, in many instances, even appeared to treat the matter as a joke. With this tone for his text, and finding the Mongol population so happily united, and such perfect masters of fence into the bargain, the sergeant appears to have hit upon the notable expedient occasionally resorted to in the case of little birds declining to sing; for, on his return, he made a direct raid upon the more suspicious looking of those Chinese camps in the immediate neighbourhood of the scene of the slaughter, telling out the indwellers—two from each camp—and marching them off, handcuffed, to the Windeyer lock-up, to the utter dismay and evident consternation of the entire Shemitic fraternity. Of the result of this somewhat summary proceeding, it would not, for obvious reasons, be judicious to say more at present, than that there is every reason for believing that the right man, and an accessory besides, are, *already*, in the right place, and that such a chain of circumstantial evidence is far advanced towards completion, as will assuredly forestal a return of one of them, at any rate, to "The Flowery Land."

As supplementary to the above (adds the same journal), we may add that about a dozen Chinese are in custody upon a charge of being concerned in the above atrocious murder. The evidence is entirely against one of them, and is of such a nature as to be considered almost conclusive. It is not for us at present, under advice from the Sub-Inspector of Police, to publish more of the details than we can conveniently avoid; but we may state that the weapons with which the murder was probably committed have been found, covered with blood, and certain property known to have belonged to the deceased has been traced to and found in the possession of one of the accused parties. The inquiry would probably terminate at Windeyer yesterday, and it is probable that the whole of the evidence taken will be furnished by our reporter in our next issue. As a paragraph appeared, stating that the boy George Lee was dead, in a late issue, we have to contradict that statement, and also other item to the effect that the police had been assisted generally by the Chinese, which was by no means the case beyond the co-operation of one individual who is acting as Government interpreter. The knives found on the accused are to be forwarded by the police this week to Mr. Norrie, the analytical chemist in Sydney, for the purpose of examining the blood stains; the defence put up being that they were pig's blood, the accused being a Chinese butcher.

SUSPECTED MURDER AT TWO MILE FLAT.

(From the Western Post, June 23.)

ON Wednesday last a woman of the name of Annie Hunt, the wife of a man named Richard Hunt, better known as Dick Hunt, a pugilist of local renown, was found lying dead in a hut at the Two Mile Flat, apparently having met with her death from violent means. Information having been forwarded to the coroner, he and Dr. Ramsay went out on Friday, and an inquiry was held at the Otago Hotel.

Richard Hunt, the husband of the deceased, deposed that his wife had for some time complained of pains in her stomach, and on Tuesday last she complained bitterly, and witness went for some "painkiller," which she took, and went to bed; she continued in great pain, and witness applied a wet towel to the pit of her stomach; he left the hut for about three hours, and when he came back she was dead. Deceased complained every month of these attacks, and latterly she had been drinking; the frequency of the attacks led witness not to call in any assistance.

Mary Ann Whitfield stated that on the Wednesday Hunt came to her, and told her he thought his wife was dead, and upon witness going to his hut, she found Mrs. Hunt dead there; deceased had called at witness's place on the Tuesday, she then complained of internal pain, and asked for laudnum which witness refused to give her; deceased had then a black eye, which she first said was caused by her falling against the mantelpiece, and afterwards that "Emma had given her it."

Dr. Ramsay gave evidence as to the nature of the wounds found on the body of the deceased, and was of opinion that the fact of the two meningeal arteries being ruptured, one blow or a fall was not capable of causing both; two distinct blows must have caused this rupture; when he saw the body the arms were uplifted, and in a position such as they would assume if a person was defending the head from attack. The doctor further gave it as his opinion, that "if the violence upon the side of the head caused the rupture of the artery, the woman could not have got up again."

Sarah Annie Brookesbank deposed to having heard quarrelling in Hunt's hut on the Tuesday night, but could not say who the parties were that were quarrelling.

In answer to the sergeant of police the witness denied that she had ever said she saw Hunt strike deceased with a stick as thick as a rafter, nor did she say to any one that she heard the sounds of strokes in Hunt's hut on Tuesday night.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.
MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Fat Lambs and Calves, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.
J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Yards, at 10 o'clock, Lambs, Calves, and Pigs; at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.
RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.
MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.
IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.
BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.
H. D. COCKBURN.—On the premises, Newtown Road, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Horse, Carts, Harness, Counter, Scales, and Weights, Mill, Tea, Sugar, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Silks, Stuffs, Carpets, Trousers, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.
J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Horsehair, Damaged Candlewick, and Woolpacks.
CHANDLER AND CO.—On the premises, 194, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Counters, Fittings, Horses, Cart, Harness, &c., &c.
J. D. FOTHERINGHAM.—At the Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Fixtures, Weighing Machine, Kerosene Oil, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows and Calves; at 12 o'clock, Fat Calves, Pigs, Suckers, Lambs, Poultry, Greaves, Sheepskins, Bark, &c.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway Auction Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cows; at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Pigs, Suckers, Dead Pigs, Poultry, &c.
R. BELL.—At Sydney Auction Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Suckers, &c.
A. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, 92, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; at the Mart, at 12 o'clock, Clothing, Jewellery, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	648	16	0
Gin	35	12	2
Whisky	80	10	0
Rum	431	0	0
Wine	37	1	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	31	5	0
(in bottle)	66	19	0
Tobacco and snuff	256	6	0
Tea	71	11	3
Coffee and chicory	40	2	10
Dried fruits	85	1	4
Rice	137	0	0
Pilotage	66	18	8
Dues	2	5	0
Ad valorem	55	13	3
Total	2045	12	6

Rather a quiet day has been experienced in commercial circles, and, in the few small transactions which took place, there was no change in prices. Rum was offered at a slight reduction on last week's quotations, without leading to any business.

Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co. held a large sale at their rooms to-day, which brought together a full attendance. The shipment of cocoanut oil ex Gleaner realised £37 5s. per ton in bond. The parcel of 200 bags colonial-grown sugar, produced by Mr. R. Meares, of Hastings River, was greatly admired by the trade, and reached £34 15s. per ton, which may be considered a full market price for Mauritius of a similar quality. A small portion of the Mary Elizabeth's cargo of guano was quitted at £4 10s., the balance being withdrawn. Californian flour, slightly damaged, £19 10s. net cash. Oilmen's stores realised fair prices; lobsters, 5s. 2d.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench offered by public auction on last Monday, at the Queen's Hotel, Wollongong, the whole of the estate known as Paul's grant, Albion Park, containing about 1400 acres land on the Shellharbour road. Every lot was disposed of after a brisk competition, at satisfactory prices, from £1 to £22 per acre. Total sale, £9920, or an average of about £7 per acre.

From Melbourne we have papers to the 22nd. The *Argus* of that date reports:—

In the markets to-day little or no animation has been evinced; in general trade, therefore, few sales of any importance have transpired. In flour, we note a better feeling, and as holders have shown more disposition to meet buyers there has been less difficulty in coming to terms. We hear of about two hundred tons of Victorian flour having changed hands at a slightly improved price. Smaller parcels have been offering at £20 10s net without meeting with a favourable response; buyers, however, were prepared to give the price named on terms. No sales of wheat are reported. Inquiries are springing up for oats, though without as yet leading to any actual sales. Maize is very firm; the entire shipment to hand yesterday (2000 bags) has now been disposed of, the balance having been cleared off to-day at 3s 8d to 3s 9d, and as telegrams from Sydney report an advance there of 2d per bushel, higher rates, it is probable, will be required for shipments now coming forward. For Portland cement there is a fair trade inquiry at 18s to 18s 6d for best brands. Kerosene oil is wanted; a line of 500 cases of Downer's has been placed at 1s 10d, and in numerous instances the same figure offered in other quarters was refused. In teas, we hear of a parcel of dust and siftings having been sold at 10d. Attention has been directed towards caustic soda, in consequence of it having been ascertained that the shipments coming forward are much less than advised in *Stabler's Circular*, the Princess Alexandra, reported by mistake as bringing thirty tons, having none on board. Speculators see the market open for an operation, and have bought up all shipments on the way advised for two months to come. The stock on hand is trifling, and as up to £30 for 61 strength has been paid, £32 to £33 will now be required.

The R. M. S. S. Geelong, which sailed for Galle yesterday, took 16,160 oz. 15 dwts. 3 grs. gold, and 43,299½ sovereigns.

We have Launceston papers of the 19th instant. The *Times* says:—

The news per s.s. Derwent to-day reports unwillingness on the part of dealers in Melbourne to operate in breadstuffs until further advices; and, pending any activity in that market, we have no change to report in quotations here. We still quote flour at £19 per ton; wheat, 7s 9d per bushel; feed oats, 3s 10d per bushel; Tasmanian oatmeal, £22 per ton; barley, 4s 6d per bushel; bran, £4 10s to £5 per ton.

The *Hobart Town Mercury* of the 17th instant has the following market report:—

Business during to-day has been slack, and we have no change to note in quotations as we gave them yesterday. We therefore repeat our price list as follows:—Flour, £18 per ton; wheat, 7s 9d to 8s per bushel; oats, 3s 6d to 3s 9d ditto; barley (English), 5s to 5s 6d ditto; peas and beans, 8s ditto; hay (pressed), £3 per ton; butter, from 7d to 10d per lb.

Mr. S. De Beer's shipping and freight report is as follows under date Melbourne, June 20:—

Since my last advice, of 23rd ultimo, great dulness has prevailed in shipping matters; and although the present is our dullest season, still the paucity of transactions during the month compares unfavourably with those at same period for several years past. The clearances for London have been upon a very limited scale, comprising only two ships, viz., the Wave of Life and Lincolnshire, but with the White Rose, now almost full and about to leave. In addition to the White Rose, there are now loading for London the Anglesey and Wimmer, which, no doubt, will take their departure with full cargoes of general produce, although the quantity of wool comprised in them must of necessity, at this period of the year, be comparatively small. Rates of freight to England remain without change, viz.:—⅝d per lb. for scoured and ½d for greasy wool; leather, ⅝d per lb; tallow, 55s per ton; mimosa bark, in bags, 40s for ground and 50s for chop, per ton. As usual at this season of the year, the number of passengers proceeding to England is limited; but it is gratifying to state that the articles of colonial produce now available for shipment, and continually increasing, are sufficient to make up for space which might otherwise be occupied by passengers, and in the end may prove more profitable to shipowners. A good demand exists for tonnage for the transport of horses to several Indian ports at full rates, but owing to the scarcity of suitable and disengaged ships available, no transactions have taken place. Scarcely any chartering business has been done to load at foreign ports for Europe, the only transaction which has transpired being that of the British ship Lucibelle with coals, from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Francisco, thence with grain to Queenstown for orders, at rates which did not transpire, but said to be nearly 90s per ton for the round; and at about this figure several vessels could now be placed. The colonial-owned barque Briton has been taken up to load guano at Malden Island for this port, at £7 10s per ton, and ships are wanted to load there for the United Kingdom at fair rates. During the month a considerable amount of transactions have taken place in coal charters from Newcastle, embracing the American barque Masonic, British ship Lyttelton, and brig Oberlin, to Shanghai, at 40s; the French barque Hoogly, at 30s 6d, for Hongkong; the W. H. Hazeldon for Calcutta, at a rate kept private; the Lady Dufferin, for San Francisco, at 24s; and the Dutch brig Jacobus, at 22s, for a port in Java. No change worthy of remark has occurred during the past month in the general intercolonial shipping trade, with exception of that between Newcastle and this port, in which considerable depression prevails, owing to our present large and increasing stock of coal; consequently there is but little demand for tonnage, and freights may be quoted as nominal at 14s. As formerly stated, this traffic is now very much confined to the several steamers regularly employed in the trade, the owners of which have yearly contracts with the regular importers of the article here. The amount of disengaged tonnage in port at present is rather limited, and, consequently, upon receipt of the news by last mail from India, advising that the Abyssinian war had been brought to a close, shipmasters appear more inclined to proceed to the west coast of South America than to any of the Indian ports.

Our Otago files are to the 13th instant. Of the state of the markets the *Times* reports as follows:—

Since the commencement of the month there has been only a moderate business doing. The unfavourable weather prevailing has curtailed operations, and in individual transactions little of interest has transpired. Markets have suffered but little alteration, and generally possess firmness. Breadstuffs, in the list of which there are now no imported items, are at unaltered rates, viz.:—Provincial flour, £19 to £19 10s; wheats, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; barley, 4s to 4s 3d; oats, 2s 6d. Spirits have been marked by firmness; holders of brandies (Hennessy's or Martell's) demand 8s 6d; stocks very light. Cases of the same brands in better supply, but held for 30s to 31s. Sales of geneva, JDKZ, were lately reported at 18s 6d, to arrive. There is none now in first hands, and parcels are not to be had, except at an improved figure. Rum and old tom in scant supply. Whiskies not heavy, but shipments close at hand; prices unchanged. Transactions in ales and stouts very limited; new brew bulk has only been moved at low rates, and bottled beers only placed in trifling parcels. Stocks, especially of bulk, excessive. Teas have had attention; and recent sales exhibit rather better rates. In the face of present stocks, holders are careless of making sales, even at current rates. Values of sugars have been fairly maintained. The offer by auction on the 9th of the Craigellachie's cargo resulted in the sale of nearly half the shipment, at rates equal to £41 for fine white crystals, £33 to £36 for fair yellow and grey crystals, £31 to £33 for counters, and £29 to £30 for browns. Hemp goods remain dull, late sales of corn sacks show a value of 15s to 15s 3d; but though stocks are moderate, with the present small demand, amendment cannot be expected. Building materials have been placed freely—nearly all the parcels of timber lately in first hands are reported as quitted at full prices, and deals are likely to be wanted. Sales of galvanized iron show unaltered values. Groceries and provisions are, in general, without change. Colonial cheese and butter are still in excessive supply. English bacon and hams, Coey's and Sinclair's, in proportion command 1s 2d to 1s 2½d. Blasting powder at reduced values and difficult to quit. Candles and kerosene are for the season of the year unusually quiet, and until stocks, especially of the latter, are moved, there can be but little improvement.

The *Lyttelton Times* of the 6th instant reports as follows on commercial matters:—

Trade has not opened very briskly this month, but there is a fair general demand for goods, and what is doing is strictly legitimate. The market for imported goods shows a tendency to harden, and this remark is specially applicable to spirits. Case brandies are decidedly firmer, and may now be quoted at 31s. Whisky is also improving, old tom (Swaine, Boord's) is in demand; other brands are not inquired for. Geneva, JDKZ, is worth 23s for 3-2 to 3-5 cases. Sugars remain unchanged, though quotations are low compared with other markets, and stocks are anything but large. Teas are in rather better demand, but stocks are sufficient to meet all requirements. A better inquiry has sprung up for bottled beers of good brands; we quote Allsopp's ale, bottled by Friend, at 12s 6d, and stout, best brands, at 12s 6d to 13s. A demand has sprung up for salt for the Melbourne market, and 50 or 60 tons have changed hands for shipment to Australia; we quote fine salt at £7, and coarse at £6 per ton. Cornsacks are in over supply, and the price cannot now be quoted higher than 15s 6d to 16s. English malt is still in demand by the brewers, and small parcels have been sold lately at 12s 3d. Hops have fallen recently owing to the reduction in the English markets; we quote best Kent at 2s 3d to 2s 6d. The grain market is somewhat duller in consequence of advices from Australia. Wheat and flour, both at Sydney and Melbourne, are a turn easier than by previous advices, and exporters from hence show no inclination to operate at the prices asked. There has been a demand for oats for the Melbourne market, and during the last few days 2s might have been obtained for 5000 bushels for immediate shipment. The rates of freight for grain by sailing vessels to Sydney show a tendency to decline. The state of the pastoral interest is far from satisfactory, and unless a rise takes place in the price of wool and stock, it is to be feared that a certain proportion of the stockowners of this province will not be able to carry through. The late advices from England, though reporting a small advance in the price of wool, do not lead us to anticipate a further advance in this staple. The price of sheep seems to have reached its downward limit. At a sale held recently at Weeden some 1500 sheep realised—for wethers, 8s 6d; ewes, 6s 6d; and lambs, 4s 6d, on terms equivalent to cash.

DENILIQUIN STOCK REPORT.

(From the Pastoral Times.)

FRIDAY EVENING, June 19.—The rains in the north seem to have conveyed much comfort to the stockowners there. At Rockhampton there was a fair amount of business doing; some mobs of fat and store cattle were sold at tolerable prices for the times, and fat sheep realised fair prices, when compared with the southern markets. The large stockowners in Queensland, and in the north of New South Wales, were waiting to see the effect of the recent rains on the markets of Victoria and southern Riverina. The rain has been partial, even on the northern borders of the colony, where the lambing is reported excellent. From Brewarrina to Walgett, up the Namoi, Big River, and Moorni, "stock of every description are reported as dying of starvation, while in other districts, where rain had fallen, all was going on well." At Curriwillinghi "cattle and dry sheep are doing well indeed." But on the Namoi and Big River "few of the extensive stations on the broad plains along those rivers can find, in all their large herds, a beast fit to kill for rations; and the worst of it is, frontages and back country are equally bare and destitute of vegetation." Plenty of rain on the Paroo—water everywhere; lambing most successful; four blocks of country sold there for £1000 cash; 200 fat cattle and 250 latter (M'Kenzie's) left for Melbourne; also 8000 sheep (Wallis's); also Walters's 200 fat cattle, for Melbourne. In Dubbo and Cannonbar districts there were on the 1st April, 750,678 sheep; after lambing, they would have about 1,000,000. On the Bogan, fat stock reported scarce until the spring grass. On the Castlereagh, rains not so heavy as were reported. Slight rains fell at Dubbo. On the Macquarie there was an abundance of rain, and plenty of grass. At Bourke there had been fine rains. Five blocks of country, Queensland, sold for £550. Good pens of fat cattle sold well at Bathurst at 100s; medium, 80s; 60 lb. wethers, 10s 6d to 11s. At Mudgee, good fat cattle reached 100s; medium, 80s. Maitland markets, and provincial markets in the north, all indicate a rise for good fat stock. Very heavy rains fell at Adelaide and the north on Tuesday night and Wednesday—as much as 7½ inches, by measurement, at Adelaide, where good fat stock were in demand. After these heavy rains, store stock of a superior description is likely to rise. Dubbo news is:—On Saturday, 200 prime cattle (Christie's) passed; on Monday, 800 (York's); 10,000 fat sheep (Sharp's) from the Warrego, are this side of Carnonbar; 4000 fat sheep (Oakes'), from the Paroo, are a day ahead of the last lot—all for Sydney; 870 stores, from Yambacoona, near Warren, bound for the South; 800 (Holme's) stores are at Warren, for Deniliquin; 1000 sheep (Cruikshank's) have sold in Sydney at 6s 10d; 4000 fat sheep (Cobb and Co.'s), near Dubbo; 600 stores (Wilson's) from Balonne, for Wagga Wagga. Ricketson's 1200 store cattle passed Balranald for the Darling. A mob of sheep (Glass's) passed Wilcannia for the Lachlan. Our Wentworth correspondent writes:—"The Billilla sheep, for Warbreccan, are at Para (Scott's) to-night, June 13th; 3000 sheep, fat, from Murtee (Ayer and Martin's), passed Menindie for the Adelaide market on the 8th instant; about the same time A. Ross and Co.'s mob of fat cattle also passed Menindie for Adelaide; Pile's 3600 wethers, for Adelaide I suppose, are now on Scott's run—they left the station (Cuthero) on the 3rd." No news of importance from Hay; the lambing there in some instances is not so successful, owing to the ewes having to travel so far for water. At Wagga Wagga, there passed 6000 sheep (Green's); 12,000 ditto (M'Evoy's); 1000 store cattle approaching; 3000 sheep, and 800 rams, for Northern Queensland; Mr. Elliott sold 21 bulls, some nine months' old (Lee's) at £12 each, average. At Deniliquin, Mr. W. H. Graves (for Ryan and Hammond), reports sale of some small lots of cattle and sheep for local consumption. 950 Mr. Munroe's store bullocks and spayed cows, now near Urana, are approaching (same agents); 232 prime bullocks left Mr. Alex. M'Laurin's on Monday for Melbourne. On Tuesday, 142 fat cattle (Brennan's) crossed at Redbank. 1900 fat sheep left Mr. Lang's, Wargum, on Thursday. The following have crossed at Deniliquin:—Sunday, 4000 Burrabogie fat sheep; Monday, 2000 Mr. Darchy's fat sheep; Wednesday, 300 fat cattle from Nap Nap; Friday (today) 150 fat cattle (Higgins').

BARNUM DISCOURAGED.—It would seem that Barnum, so long called "the indomitable," has at last been discouraged. The pursuit of a long and famous lifetime is given up, and he turns away from the accumulation of curiosities—living or dead—at least we judge so from the following letter:—"March 13, 1868. Editor of *Times*.—Will you please state that I have retired entirely from the museum business, and that the Barnum and Van Amburgh Company have dissolved." Of course Mr. Barnum won't remain idle, and public curiosity will be excited to learn where he'll next turn up.—*New York Times*, March 15.

The *Charivari* publishes a caricature representing a number of improbable events in the shape of "poissons d'Avril," bearing the semblance of enormous carp, some with the inscription "German unification," and "Pacification of Ireland," and others of gudgeons, superscribed "Capture of Theodorus," and "Mdlle. Schneider taking the veil."

John Eagan, an English ticket-of-leave man, who states that he was sent to New York by the Prison Association of London, applied for relief to the Superintendent of the Poor in that city. He was sent to the workhouse on Blackwall's Island, and Mr. Seward's attention has been called to the circumstances under which he came to America.

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SKETCHES FROM THE HOUSE.

By the Silent Member.

(*London Review*, April 4.)

The great debate on the Irish Church attracted one of those densely crowded assemblages which testify to the increasing interest manifested by all ranks and classes in political events. Hundreds of persons assembled in New Palace-yard on Monday afternoon, and were permitted to form themselves in line to see the members as they arrived. As soon as Mr. Gladstone was perceived, a cheer went up, so hearty and prolonged, that it penetrated into the lobbies and precincts of the House of Commons. Within the House, floor and gallery were crowded, and almost every inch of standing room was occupied. The Primate of Ireland, who was probably regarded by some of the Irish members as the last State-appointed head of the Irish Church, stood in the gangway under the gallery, unable to find a seat. The Bishop of London, who is still suffering from physical weakness, "flopped" down on the floor by his archiepiscopal brother of Armagh. The Duke of Cambridge was glad to get a back seat on one of the Peers' benches. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, tricked out with a bravery of official apparel with which no English corporate chief can pretend to vie, and attended by a sword-bearer in a scarlet coat, had considerable difficulty in fighting his way to the bar to present a petition, and was afterwards crowded and huddled up on a back bench under the clock in a manner highly derogatory, if not injurious, to his showy paraphernalia. Among the Peers present, some seated and others standing in gangways, were the Marquis of Clanricarde, Viscount Eversley, the Earl of Minto, Lord Athlumney (better known as Sir W. Somerville, long a member of the Lower House), Lords Belper and Kimberley, and the Bishop of St. David's. Chief Justice Whiteside had come over from Dublin to hear a debate in which he must naturally take the deepest interest. He had quite a levée of M.P.'s about him, in front of the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and was no doubt often told by his Tory friends that they "would like to borrow him for a couple of hours to answer Gladstone or Bright."

Having filled the floor, members betook themselves to the galleries. The Treasury and front Opposition benches exhibited the usual faces—Mr. Gladstone, animated and eager for the fray; Lord Stanley pondering over his well-prepared, but not too well remembered, sentences in reply. Below the Ministerial gangway it was observed that Sir William Heathcote had taken a seat next to Lord Cranborne, thereby indicating, as it was thought, dislike to the Ministerial course of action. Next to Sir William was General Peel; and on the same bench were Beresford Hope, Sandford, and other members of the Tory "Cave." Opposite to them, in their accustomed seats, were Roebuck, Horsman, Bright, and Mill.

The preliminary business having been gone through, Mr. Gladstone rose and moved that the Acts relating to the Irish Church be read. By this is meant simply the titles of the Acts; and when this had been done, Colonel Stuart Knox unexpectedly interposed, and amid the cheers of the Irish Protestants, moved that the fifth article of the Act of Union be read. When the clerk came to the passage that "the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said United Church shall be and shall remain in full force *for ever*," the Orange members gave a marked and hearty cheer. Nobody knew what was coming next, or how long this sort of thing might go on, when Mr. Surtees presented himself and demanded that the Coronation Oath and the Act of William and Mary applying to it be read. No notice appeared to have been given to the clerks, and some delay occurred before the Act could be found. When the volume was placed in the hands of the clerk, he seemed doubtful which portion to read. He made a beginning; but when he had to turn over the leaf, the leaves of the unused volume adhered together, which caused the reading to be very broken and interjectional. These little incidents and the distress of the officials caused some little mirth, but during the reading the House preserved a profound but impressive silence. There were cheers and counter cheers at the Protestant points and the Liberal qualifications—cheers when the Queen swears to "maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland," and counter cheers from the Opposition benches when the Queen swears to preserve to the bishops and clergy "all such rights and privileges as *by law* do *or shall* appertain to them or any of them." This remarkable scene, which, in its concomitant circumstances, has not been paralleled by any event within the memory of the oldest member, excited profound interest. It was turned to happy account by Mr. Gladstone as a solemn and not inappropriate preparation for approaching the important subject of the night.

When Mr. Gladstone came to the table, a cheer, loud and prolonged, ran along the whole Liberal line. After a graceful prelude he made good capital out of the reading of the Article of Union, the Coronation Oath, and the Orange cheers, by taking it for granted that the interruptions indicated a design to meet his plain, broad, and intelligible proposition by others equally plain, broad, and intelligible, and that the solemn controversy in which they were about to engage was not to be "degraded into a warfare of trick and contrivance." This was in allusion to Lord Stanley's amendment, which dexterously came between Mr. Gladstone and the House, changing the issue and giving the Government amendment precedence over the resolutions of which Mr. Gladstone had given full notice. Shouts came from behind, which were hurled back by the Tory benches in every accent of taunt and defiance. Mr. Gladstone can be calm, clear, and cool, when occasion requires, and he preserved a certain level tone almost throughout, reserving, perhaps, his higher and more impassioned rhetoric for the reply. His speech was not too long, moreover, since it occupied only an hour and forty minutes in the delivery.

Lord Stanley, on presenting himself, was greeted with loud and enthusiastic plaudits from his friends; but his bald, sober, uncoloured style of speaking, no less than the line of his argument, effectually cooled the enthusiasm of his friends, and brought the interest of the debate down to zero. His usual confidence gave place to hesitation and constraint. He was evidently ill at ease, and his indistinctness of enunciation made it difficult to hear what he said. But some notable admissions were heard across the table. When the Opposition thought they caught the words—"Very few could defend the Irish Church as it existed," and that he "admitted it was a scandal as it stood," no wonder they greeted such confessions with triumphant cheers. Nor was it any wonder that many Conservative members left their seats, and that those who remained listened with dismay to such a faltering and half-hearted defence of the besieged fortress. When the speech was talked over in the lobbies, the Irish members declared that they would rather be beaten on Mr. Gladstone's motion to go into committee on the Irish Church than win upon Lord Stanley's Amendment.

When Lord Cranborne rose, about 10 o'clock, the House soon filled, and listened to an attack upon the Premier of the most caustic bitterness and acrimony. Certain passages were delivered with hesitation, but only because the orator waited until the precise words he had intended to use occurred to him. The whole speech had been most carefully prepared, and as the words, articulated with the concentration of hate, came hissing through the air, the lookers-on seemed to be witnessing the infliction of the Parliamentary "cat," with a cruelty of discipline reserved for the worst offenders. But punishment overdone, and administered with such excessive personal animus, always causes a revulsion of feeling in favour of the member tied up to the triangles. The Liberal members cheered Lord Cranborne, and so did several of his adherents of the "Cave;" and the speech made so profound a sensation, that when the speaker sat down the House plunged into a buzz of talk, and refused to listen to Mr. Laing. The topics discussed appeared to be the probable effect of Lord Cranborne's speech in loosening the ties of Conservative discipline in and out of doors—the improbability that he and Mr. Disraeli could ever sit together in the same Cabinet—and lastly, the impracticability and bitter temper which seem to disqualify him from ever taking office again under any Government.

When the debate was adjourned, it was felt that the Ministers had been over-matched and out-argued, and that the night's work had been exceedingly damaging to the Government. So the Premier put up his best debater to move the adjournment. Mr. Hardy had a day to prepare, and he doubtless received the hint to get up the steam among the Orange and highflying Churchmen. One sure method of accomplishing this result was to vituperate Mr. Gladstone. It was the old story—"No case!—abuse the plaintiff's attorney." As a party speech, Mr. Hardy's is entitled to high praise. It worked up the party passion of the Tories to white heat, and the Chamber rang with defiant, triumphant, and prolonged cheering. Encouraged by these plaudits, Mr. Hardy increased the pace, became more voluble and energetic, and tore along at breathless speed. Hoisting for himself the flag of "No surrender," and "speaking for himself," he said he would never consent, under any circumstances to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The Irish Orangemen were excited by the vigour and ability of Mr. Hardy's declamation, but they had another reason for cheering him. His harangue was, in their eyes, a rebuke and a reply to Lord Stanley's half-hearted Erastianism. The contrast was so palpable that one of the hardest hits in Mr. Bright's speech was his allusion to the perplexities of a Government that "speaks with a different voice from night to night." The Home Secretary to-night, he said, answered the Foreign Secretary of last night, and he supposed if the debate went on, the head of the Government would get up on Thursday night to answer the speech of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. However, Mr. Hardy's speech was abundantly effective, and sent the Orangemen to dinner in high spirits. Some ardent Protestants, indeed, as it would appear from Mr. Schreiber's speech, cherished a vision of a new Tory party, led by Lord Cranborne and Mr. Hardy, and possibly carrying on a Government purged of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Stanley, and other half-hearted and temporising friends of the Church.

When a discussion is prolonged, the weakness of the present Government in debating power is palpably manifested. It could not be said that the Premier had "thrown away" Mr. Hardy, for he had not risen a moment too soon. But now the debate languished, and must needs languish until the First Minister rises, for Lord Stanley and Mr. Hardy are his only effective supporters, and one of them had made a fiasco and demoralised the party, and the other had weakened the case in favour of the Ministerial amendment. The odds against the Government began accordingly to be tremendous when Mr. Bright rose. His speech was an admirable example of his later, more subdued, and less antagonistic manner. It abounded in good-humour and pleasant raillery. "He mellows like good wine!" exclaimed one of his hearers. It was an exquisite gratification to the Liberal benches to observe the kindly, fatherly, half-compassionate tone in which he addressed the Tory benches, for all the world like some judicious parent who reasons with his children about their fear of hobgoblins, and their dread of going into a dark room. With a powerful grasp, he lifted the Irish Church out of the region of party disputes, and showed how deplorably it had failed in its twofold character of a religious and a political institution. His peroration was calm, yet powerful and impressive, and when he sat down a general belief prevailed—strengthened, if not justified, by a passage in his speech—that Mr. Bright spoke as a proximate Minister in the next Liberal Cabinet.

One of the most awkward blunders of the debate was made by the new Solicitor-General. Just after Lord Cranborne had brought out in strong relief the antagonism between the Government and many of their followers, Sir Balliol Brett blundered into the phrase, "Her Majesty's Government on one side and the Conservative members on the other." He meant, of course, to say the "Liberal" or "Opposition members on the other;" and looked much surprised, and then exceedingly disconcerted and annoyed, when the Cranberneites set up a sarcastic and approving cheer. The Attorney-General for Ireland the next night gave a tolerably well-known Latin quotation as *Tempora mutantur nos, et mutamur in illis*. The laughter was increased when the learned gentleman propounded a conundrum; and it culminated when, in a high-pitched voice, and thinking he was addressing a jury, he addressed his audience with the familiar "gentlemen!" The scene that ensued was as comical as anything in a play. Peals of laughter rang through the House, during which the right hon. and learned gentleman continued "smiling blandly through his spectacles," like Mr. Pickwick, and mutely begging pardon by a series of profound and apologetic bows, not only to Mr. Speaker, but to the House itself. The scene was intensely droll, and it was a long time before the House recovered its gravity. The Attorney-General for Ireland went on with his argument, but again he lapsed into "gentlemen," and again the House made merry with his mistake and his renewed confusion.

(*From the London Review, April* 11.)

The great debate on the Irish Church reached its culminating point of interest about 10 o'clock on Friday night week, when it became known that the Prime Minister would follow Mr. Cardwell. The House rapidly filled, and members who had not engaged a seat at "Prayers," took their chance in the galleries, the more crowded being that over the Opposition and facing the Treasury bench. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge occupied seats on the front bench reserved for peers on the floor. Under the Georges the heir apparent usually sided with the Opposition, but Albert Edward pays the Government of the Queen the compliment of his support, so far as is conveyed by taking his seat on the Ministerial side. In the diplomatists' gallery was the Queen's third son, Prince Arthur, a fair-haired prepossessing youth. Next him sat Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Prince Teck was also present. In the Speaker's box of the Ladies' Gallery were the Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and the Princess Teck, and from this portion of the gilded screen rang out from time to time pleasant little silver laughs, which were not unheard by the members in the gallery below. Two or three of the Orleans princes found seats in the next tribune to Prince Arthur. The Dukes of Sutherland and Argyll, and half a hundred peers, were sitting on every bench, or standing in every gangway, to which they could find access. The English and Irish bishops were present in such numbers as to suggest an irreverent comparison, that the place looked liked a "rookery." The House "proper" was so crowded—between five and six hundred men being packed within an area holding comfortably little more than half that number—that a stronger case for the new and larger chamber designed by Mr. Barry, and about to be recommended to the House by Mr. Headlam's Committee, could not have been established.

Mr. Disraeli will never permit Mr. Gladstone to have the last word when he can help it. On this occasion, however, the Opposition leader had the right of reply upon Lord Stanley's amendment, and the Premier was obliged to precede him in the debate. Under such circumstances, he pursued his usual tactics. His speech was long, ponderous, and diffuse. Two objects were gained thereby. The attention of the House was pretty well exhausted. It had ceased to listen with zest, and the heat and the crowded state of the Chamber were such that when Mr. Gladstone rose the House was already impatient for the division. The second advantage obtained by a speech of undue length is that an adversary who is driven into the "small hours" of the morning cannot, in the nature of things, secure so large a space and such minute attention to accuracy from the reporters. Mr. Disraeli was thus not long, verbose, and tiresome, without design. It was almost unprecedented for a Prime Minister on the night of a great debate to be assailed, as Mr. Disraeli was, by cries of "Divide, divide." Another Premier might be mortified and humiliated by the reflection cast upon his oratorical and debating powers. Mr. Disraeli saw in the impatience of the House a proof of the success of his manœuvre, a tribute to his skill. His purpose was at first to amuse and then to weary the House, and he succeeded in doing both.

The Premier's speech was an example of his later and inferior manner. All these starts and sudden changes from *forte* to *pianissimo*—these studied modulations, compressed solemn tragedy tones, and varied gestures—were too theatrical to be effective. They lacked the modesty of nature. The orator's voice is as good and as strong as ever. His enunciation used to be so clear and distinct as to be a model for imitation. Yet Mr. Disraeli has fallen into a habit of delivering some entire sentences, and many parts of sentences below his breath, slurring over his words with imperfect elocution, and dropping his voice at the end of a phrase. This new style of his makes listening to him a perpetual strain and effort. The present House of Commons is an excellent Chamber in which to make oneself heard; and Mr. Disaaeli used to be singularly successful in making every syllable penetrate into every part of it. On Friday night, however, almost every one lost a passage now and then, and all over the Chamber the auditors might be heard asking each other, "What is that?" or what does he say?" when the laugh from those across the table, or the cheer from those around the Speaker, showed that something good had been said. This affectation of indistinctness is so villanous, that if Hamlet could have imagined it in his player, he would have entreated him, as the House of Commons would enjoin Mr. Disraeli, to "reform it altogether."

The best bits of the speech were the personalities. Lord Cranborne's attack upon the Premier had been in one style, and now the reply of Mr. Disraeli was in another. The weapon of the one was vituperation, and of the other sarcasm. It was the club of Orson against the rapier of Valentine. In a highly-polished audience, satire will always be a more effective instrument of punishment than railing or invective, and the Premier's defence was therefore more to the taste of the House than the onslaught of his late colleague. Lord Cranborne's castigation of Mr. Disraeli would be called, in the language of the P. R., a piece of heavy "slogging" punishment—a getting of his man's head "into chancery," and "pegging away" until the sympathies of the bystanders are excited in his favour, and they feel a desire to "cut the ropes." On Friday, when it was the Premier's turn, he appeared to be hitting with the gloves on, and fencing with the foil. It has been observed more than once that, while Lord Cranborne never spares him either with tongue or pen, Mr. Disraeli always has reserves with his opponent, and lets him down as easily as he can. He never for a moment loses sight of Lord Cranborne's capabilities for office, and the probability that at no distant period he must secure him again for a colleague. He knows that his opponent has the ambition to serve his country, and he is particularly careful to say nothing to embitter the quarrel between them. Notice how easily and compassionately he lets him off. "The noble lord has great vigour in his invective, and he has no want of vindictiveness. (Cheers.) I confess I am now speaking as a critic, and perhaps not as an impartial one; and I must say I think his invective wants finish." (Cheers and laughter.) How mild the censure! "It wants finish"—that is, it is time there was an end of it. Disraeli could not forget that his noble friend had once said of him in the *Quarterly*, that he "had a faculty for landing his party in a ditch," and that the attacks upon him are kept up in a weekly publication to which Lord Cranborne is supposed to have access. So he added a mild word or two of rebuke on this score:—"Considering that the noble lord has written anonymous articles before and since I was his colleague—I do not know whether he wrote them when I was his colleague—(laughter, and a particularly offensive cry of "oh!" from Mr. Sandford)—I think the task might have been accomplished more *ad unguem*."

Whatever motives of policy existed for sparing Lord Cranborne, the case was otherwise with Mr. Lowe. As an example of brilliant epigrammatic personality, it will rank with Mr. Disraeli's most successful efforts. Mr. Lowe appears to have few personal friends, and no following in the House of Commons. Many of the Whigs and moderate Liberals consider that his opposition to the Russell-Gladstone Administration, and his contributions towards the defeat of their Reform Bill, proceeded from unworthy motives. Some regard him as the real author of household suffrage, and do not respect him the more on this account. Mr. Lowe appears to live in an atmosphere of antagonism, and Mr. Disraeli proceeded to turn the fact to account with exquisite skill:—"Sir, the only objection I have to make to the attacks of the noble lord is, that they invariably produce an echo from the other side. That seems to be now almost a Parliamentary law. When the bark is heard from this side, the right hon. member for Calne emerges, I will not say from his cave, but perhaps from a more cynical habitation." This method of dubbing Mr. Lowe as another Diogenes, and of suggesting that he does not live after all in a cave, but in a tub, produced a burst of laughter. "He joins immediately in the chorus of reciprocal malignity—(much laughter)—and wails his monstrous melody to the moon." The right hon. gentleman the member for Calne is a very remarkable man. He is a learned man, though he despises history—(a laugh)—he is almost as skilled in logic as Dean Aldrich; but what is more remarkable than his learning and his logic, is that *power of spontaneous aversion* which particularly characterizes him (laughter). There is nothing that he likes, and almost everything that he hates (renewed laughter). He hates the working-classes of England. He hates the Roman Catholics of Ireland. He hates the Protestants of Ireland. He hates Her Majesty's Ministers (laughter). And until the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire placed his hand upon the ark, he seemed almost to hate the right hon. gentleman the member for South Lancashire (great laughter). But now all is changed. Now we have the Hour and the Man (cheers and laughter). But I believe the clock goes wrong, and the Man is not here."

The crowded chamber was in an ecstacy of delight at this piece of Parliamentary "flouting." Royal personages, peers, bishops, strangers in the galleries, the ladies upstairs, the Ministerial benches, the Opposition benches, all laughed audibly and persistently, so that you might have thought you were assisting at an Adelphi farce of the days of Liston and John Reeve. Parliamentary veterans declared that the phrase of "spontaneous aversion" would stick, and become a classic joke. The Prime Minister next laid a snare, in which he caught the entire House. "If I have for a moment trespassed upon the attention of the House (said Mr. Disraeli), they will allow me to say that it has been in fair self-defence. (Cheers.) I have never attacked any one in my life——." This was said with great slowness and deliberation, and, as the sentence seemed to have come to an end, the amazing and splendid audacity of the declaration elicited a thundering "Oh!" from the entire Opposition benches. From the benches below the Ministerial gangway there speedily came up vociferous cries of "Peel! Peel!" The orator did not vouchsafe to notice the interruption, but quietly finished the phrase, as if he had not been interrupted—"unless I was first attacked." The House had first walked in the trap, and felt that it had been, to use the slang of the day, completely "sold." Yet it pardoned the orator in consideration of the ingenuity with which he had extricated himself from what seemed to be a gigantic "fib." The members who had cried "Peel!" seemed for the moment puzzled and surprised at the assertion that Sir Robert Peel was the aggressor in that quarrel, and that Mr. Disraeli was only acting in self-defence.

Mr. Gladstone described the Premier's speech as discursive and irrelevant, and said that some portions were "due to the influence of a heated imagination." The House appeared to catch at some occult insinuation, and cheers and laughter showed that it put its own interpretation upon the phrase "a heated imagination." Others have spoken of the speech as in places "mooney;" and the *Pall Mall*, by no means putting too fine a point upon it, calls it "post-prandial." Mr. Pitt, who is said to have drank a bottle or two of port before making his later speeches, would not greatly have resented this imputation, and would have rejoined that his speeches were all the better for being post-prandial. This interpretation may partly explain the mysterious whispers and the indistinct elocution before referred to, which kept old Mr. Henley's hand to his ear the whole time. My difficulty is this. Mr. Disraeli began to address the House at half-past 10, and spoke for two hours and a half—time enough for an orator to "work off" the effects of any stimulant which may have been necesary to "get up steam" at starting. As the peroration, accusing Mr. Gladstone of being the representative of a combination of the High Ritualistic party with the Irish Papists for the destruction of the Irish Church, was more "moony" and "post-prandial" than the middle of the speech, I am driven to the supposition that the glass of colourless fluid with which Mr. Whitmore dutifully supplied the Premier, and which to all outward seeming was drawn from the "crystal spring," really contained something stronger than water. The supposition is somewhat violent and uncharitable, but I am unable in any other manner to reconcile the orator's clearness in the repartee and "badge of conquest" passages with the "heated imagination" and "muddle" of the peroration. The Ritualistic passage, it has been found, moreover, wants explanation; for a Conservative organ, speaking as if with authority, announces that when Mr. Disraeli said the High Ritualists were in league with the Roman Catholics for the destruction of the Irish Church, he only intended to designate "certain extreme men, who have openly avowed their hostility to the Establishment." There is a moral in this, and another time Mr. Whitmore must really be more cautious. Let him remember that his chief is not there to "say—'when!'"

The difference between the two orators was never more palpably shown. Mr. Gladstone's superiority was manifest, easy, and undeniable. His voice rang high and clear through the Chamber, and his persuasive and elevated rhetoric exercised the peculiar charm imparted by sympathy and earnestness. He was, as we have seen, driven into a corner by the tactics of the Premier, being obliged to answer in an hour and a half a speech of nearly twice that duration.

There was less excitement during the division than is usual on great party conflicts, owing to the certainty that the Government would be beaten. It was Mr. Glyn's *debut* as Mr. Brand's successor, and the member for Lewes himself never announced a more triumphant and more important victory. As the numbers, "Against Lord Stanley's amendment, 330, and "For it, 270," were announced, the Liberals expressed their astonishment and delight over their splendid majority of sixty by the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheers which have been heard from that side of the House for a long time. Mr. Glyn began to announce the numbers before there was a lull in the cheering which greeted the march of the tellers upon the floor. But he was cooler and less flurried next time, and the majority of fifty-six on the motion for going into committee was hailed with shouts scarcely less hearty and reiterated. Loud and spontaneous cheers again broke out when the Speaker left the chair, and the House went into committee on Mr. Gladstone's first resolution. The House immediately afterwards resumed, upon the understanding that it will again go into committee on the first Monday after the recess, namely, the 27th instant, when the Premier will give the resolutions his "unequivocal opposition." It was half-past 3 in the grey dawn of a fine April morning before members issuing into New Palace-yard discovered an excited crowd of persons who had remained all night around the precincts of the House, in order to hear the result of the division and cheer Mr. Gladstone.

A tout péché miséricorde. "Argus," of the *Morning Post*, complains with apparent reason of the harshness of the Jockey Club. The committee of the Grand National Steeplechase Association have condemned a scoundrel convicted of having caused his horse to be "pulled" in a steeplechase to but five years' in exile from the racecourses over which they have influence; whilst the committee of the Jockey Club have exiled "Argus" from Newmarket for life, in revenge for some impertinent remarks made by that writer on their decisions, which, it must be admitted, are not invariably either wise or temperate. The same sporting authority informs us that Lord Jersey's affairs have been arranged in a manner satisfactory to everybody save the money lenders who netted his lordship whilst a boy at Eton. Messrs. Dicker and Yates have been glad to accept £25,000 in lieu of the £46,000 which they claimed; and Lord Jersey has been in consequence enabled to return to England a free and we hope a wiser man.

The report upon the bankruptcy laws and other laws bearing upon commercial credit and morality, recently drawn up by a special committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was yesterday "considered" at a special meeting of the members of the Chamber. The chair was occupied by Mr. Charles Clark. The report of the special committee was explained at length by Mr. A. T. Squarey, the chairman, who said that the chief causes of commercial immorality were, in the opinion of the committee, the system of "private arrangements," and the unsatisfactory state of the present bankruptcy laws as to the future acquired property of bankrupts, the system of "sham" bills of exchange, and the fictitious appearance of prosperity which shipowners were enabled to assume, owing to the manner in which mortgages of ships could defer the enforcement of their rights, by non-registration of their deeds until they thought fit to register them for their own protection. Various other subjects were dwelt upon by different speakers, and ultimately the committee was reappointed, with instructions to make a further report.

A fatal boiler explosion took place at South Pelaw Colliery, Durham, on Saturday morning. Mark Leathard, a brakesman, was putting coals on the fire at the time, and he was blown away and killed on the spot. Two or three other persons were hurt, but not seriously. A lot of pit-lads had just left the fire-hole, and had not got to the bottom of the shaft when the boiler exploded. Had they been at bank they would most likely all have been killed. The explosion did a good deal of mischief to the buildings about.

On Saturday Emma Davy, aged thirteen, a spinner at the Atlas Mills, Longside-lane, Bradford, with her sister and some other girls, got into the hoist to ascend to the third story of the mill. Arrived there, the hoist was stopped, the other girls stepped out, and the deceased was following, when the hoist began to descend. She was caught between the stone steps and the framework of the hoist, and crushed about the chest. Immediately on being taken home she expired. The girls were using the hoist contrary to express orders, and to save themselves the trouble of ascending the staircase.

Such is the weakness of womankind that inexperienced girls have usually no objection to become countesses *in presenti* and duchesses *in futuro*, especially if the heir apparent to the dukedom be a nice young fellow. The tremendous machinery of the *Times* has this morning been invoked to crush an aspiring young *debutante* in the bud—and informs its readers in a special large type paragraph "on authority" that there is no truth in the report that Lord —— is about to mary Miss ——. As the report probably appeared amongst the Jenkinsiana of the *Post* or the *Court Journal*, it seems to us almost inhuman to call in the steam-hammer of the *Times* to smash it up. Why not leave Jenkins to put asunder those whom in his fertile imagination he has joined together? It is surely rather harsh to announce to all Christendom through the *Times* that a young lady is not going to become a duchess, when very possibly the poor girl may have had good reason to imagine that she was.

In one respect, at any rate, Ohio is in advance of England in civilization. The Legislature of that State has passed a bill which provides that all persons engaged as principals in any prize fight which shall take place in that State shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment in a penitentiary for not less than one or more than ten years; and that backers, seconds, umpires, and reporters at prize fights shall be liable to not less than ten days or more than three months' imprisonment, in addition to fines of not less than 50 dollars or more than 500 dollars.

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GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. would direct the particular attention of ladies to the UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT, which will be found replete with every article requisite for LADIES', CHILDREN'S, or INFANTS' wear; and in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for this description of goods at their establishment, G. C. and CO. have secured the services of the first talent in Sydney to superintend the workrooms, and they have made such other arrangements to facilitate the execution of orders that they will now be enabled to supply OUTFITS of UNDERCLOTHING of all descriptions, WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, or FAMILY MOURNING orders at a few hours' notice.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Next door to the General Post Office.

MILLINERY: the Best, Cheapest, and most Fashionable assortment, is at HOPSON'S, 598, George-st.

VICTORIA HOUSE, PITT-STREET.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

Fresh designs are produced daily in
LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS, one guinea upwards
LADIES' FANCY JACKETS, newest materials
LADIES' VELVET JACKETS, some superior velvets and modern trimmings, at 5 guineas

READY-MADE SKIRT DEPARTMENT.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' SKIRTS and PETTICOATS in winseys, striped and figured poplins, quilted silk droguets, and other new fabrics.

FRENCH MERINOS.

We have the pleasure to offer a beautiful assortment of first-class colours.

EIGHT SHADES in NEW DRABS now so much in favour, together with new blues, violets, browns, and marone.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the MARKET CLOTH HALL and PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s

The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.

The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.

MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market,
not Haymarket.

READY MONEY—ITS ADVANTAGES.—W. HOWES, Tailor, having just received some new goods, also a case of superfine black and blue broadcloths, solicits the public to an inspection of the same, and also begs to assure gentlemen requiring a frock or dress coat, a Paget or walking coat, or any other garment, MADE TO ORDER, they will find W. Howes' charges little more than one-half the prices (FOR CASH) generally laid on where credit is obtained. Samples, with prices given, also sent to any part of the colony, on application, with directions for self-measurement.

Note the address—W. HOWES, Tailor and Habit Maker, 88, King-street, Between George and Pitt streets.

88, KING-STREET.—CLOTHS, TWEEDS, and DOESKINS, any lengths cut at wholesale prices.

88, KING-STREET.—BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS made to order in every style; lowest charges.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE; price, £7 10s. This machine will do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to a Brussels carpet. It will hem, fell, braid, cord, quilt, gather, and embroider. Every machine is guaranteed. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

LEMAIRE'S celebrated London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-st., opposite the Markets.

THE LARGEST and cheapest variety, unequalled in the colony, at the London and Paris Bazaar.

HORSEHAIR MATTRESSES best quality on SALE. Also, Flock, Fibre, Flax. Mattresses remade. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

BUTTER. BUTTER. BUTTER.—Very best butter, 10d per lb.; best full-weight sperms, 10½d lb. by box, 11d single lb.; Cozens's American kerosene, 2s per gallon by case; Compton's English hams, 11d lb. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, Woolloomooloo, and corner of Lower George and Essex streets.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, 10s 6d. Gold and Silver Spectacles for all sights. Thermometers 2s, Barometers 25s, Burning Glasses 2s 6d. W MAC DONNELL and CO., George-street.

TO YACHTERS.—Just received, Gutta Percha Shoes, for boating, rackets, &c. B. COCKS, George-street.

JAVA WHITE TABLE RICE.—For SALE, Java White Table Rice, in small bags, now in course of landing. Moore's Wharf, 6th June. HENRY MOORE.

ON SALE.—4000 bags Wheat, extra fine sample. 180 bags prime Oats. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

POTATOES, Potatoes.—Prime samples Circular Head and Warrnambool, for SALE. L. Moran, Vic. Wf.

CONDY'S Patent Disinfecting FLUID. Wholesale Agent, MONK, Vinegar Works, Wattle-st., Chip.

VINEGAR, in casks and cases, soap powders. D. J. MONK, Wattle and Abercrombie sts., Chippendale.

BREEZE.—Ten Shillings per chaldron, delivered any where within the city carriage free. Gas Works.

COALS, best Newcastle, Anvil Creek fuel, and produce, delivered with despatch. Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont.

COALS, Newcastle or Anvil Creek; Wood, Charcoal, Breese, Coke, and Patent Fuel. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo.

BEST LAKE SHINGLES always on hand, wholesale and retail, Murphy's Wharf. W. GILES.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, 10,000 Oak SHINGLES, 15s per 1000. A. BURNS, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

A LARGE SUPPLY of Building Timber, Shingles, Doors, Sashes, Palings, Post and Rails, at reduced prices. Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, a light Queen's PHAETON, price 50 guineas. GIBSON, op. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLES.—Best Colonial-shape Hogskin Saddles, only 50s. GIBSON'S, op. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

PAIR really first-rate grey Buggy HORSES, perfectly docile and sound; price, £30. GIBSON and CO.

BAY HORSE, Spring-Cart, and Harness, £15 lot. Boy's Pony, saddle and bridle, £6 lot. Brown Horse, 5 years old, a good carriage horse, 20 guineas. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

VERY fast Trotting COB, single Buggy, and Harness, in first-rate order; £35 lot. GIBSON and CO.

FOR SALE, a MILK WALK, Cows, &c. G. LITTLE, Church-street, Sand Hills, Paddington.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

HORSES, CARRIAGE, and HARNESS. — The undersigned has for SALE, together or separately, a very elegant roomy CARRIAGE, set of Silver-mounted Harness, and pair stylish bay Horses, belonging to the estate of the late William Bradley, Esq.
BUCHAN THOMSON.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—The undersigned has for SALE a Pair of very handsome thoroughbred BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, five years old, 16 hands, and fine stylish action. Bred by Charles Reynolds, Esq., of Tocal.
BUCHAN THOMSON.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand Top BUGGY. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, HORSE and SAFETY, cheap, for cash. Apply 1, Brisbane-street.

FOR SALE, thorough-made Buggy HORSE; 6 years. NORFOLK'S Livery Stables, Castlereagh and Market streets.

PAIR of neat Grey GELDINGS for buggy or light phaeton; one carries a lady. NORFOLK'S.

HORSES, Buggies, &c., for SALE or HIRE at NORFOLK'S Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

FOR SALE, thorough-bred English SETTERS, beauties. Mrs. Faucett, Darling-street, Balmain.

FOR SALE, PONY, Spring-cart, and Harness, fast trotter, suitable for a buggy, to be sold separate or together. Apply to GEORGE BARR, Fruiterer and Earthenware Dealer, 203, Pitt-street.

GLEBE POUND.—5 HORSES to be SOLD THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock at noon. J. REILLY.

TO BE SOLD, at the Surry Hills Pound, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. HORSES.

FOR SALE, a powerful Draught HORSE, £18; also a strong useful HORSE, ton trial, £9; a first-class Saddle HORSE, thoroughbred, £8; BAKER'S CART, £4 10s. Fruit Shop, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class COW, newly calved. A. BROWN, 398, Elizabeth-street. From 8 to 10.

FOR SALE, good BUGGY, nearly new, very cheap. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE by private contract, WESTGATE COTTAGE, and about four acres of land, at Paddington, held under lease from trustees of St. James', Glebe, for an unexpired period of about 87 years. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, 101, Elizabeth-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Fat Lambs and Calves.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 prime fat lambs, from well-known breeders
Prime fat calves.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Prime fat lambs and calves
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Second-hand Brougham.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
A second-hand brougham, in good order, suitable for town use, or a medical gentleman.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A lot of horses, of various descriptions
A pair of buggy cobs, subject to trial
Two heavy cart horses, in good order
Spring-carts, waggons, buggies, drays, harness, &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from B. Richards, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
150 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers. These are part of the prime lot.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from A. Cox, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
140 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Philip Devine, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1500 really prime fat wethers, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from W. and J. Russell, Esqrs., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
102 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Wollongra Station.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Executors of the late E. B. CORNISH, Esq.

HARRISON and JONES have received instructions to sell by public auction, in the Hall of the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, at 12 o'clock,
3355 ewes (mixed ages), more or less, now lambing
2327 mixed sheep, more or less
9 saddle horses, ditto
4 draught ditto, ditto
2 horse drays, with 4 sets harness.

WITH the above, the purchaser will have the option of taking all the WORKING PLANT, &c., of the FANGE Station at a valuation, lists of which may be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers.
The SHEEP are now depasturing on Whittigi Station, on the Macquarie River, about 30 miles from Dubbo, where delivery will have to be taken.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

PRODUCE SALE.

At the Chamber of Commerce.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
55 bales wool
Sheepskins.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, June 25, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool.

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.
Bales wool and sheepskins.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

And at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, TO-MORROW, Friday,
Casks tallow
Hides
Calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Pigs, Lambs, Calves.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 25th June, at 10 o'clock, sharp,
Lambs, calves, and pigs.

Large Stock Sale.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Thirty (30) prime milch cows, newly calved and springing, from the country; also dry cattle.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Twenty (20) very fine fat calves, from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest
Thirty (30) ditto ditto, from Camden, Picton, &c.
One hundred (100) paddock-fed fat sheep, from N. Elder, Esq., Mittagong
Eighty (80) prime fat lambs, from W. M'Dermott, Esq., Berrima
Thirty (30) prime corn-fed fat pigs, from John Morrice, Esq., M.L.A., Berrima
Twenty (20) ditto ditto, from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, Sutton Forest.
Thirty (30) ditto ditto, from Mr. A. Meurant, Burragorang
Eighty (80) ditto ditto, from Picton, Menangle, The Oaks, Camden, &c.
15 (15) very large fat pigs, weighing 2 cwt. and upwards
Store pigs, suckers, dead pigs, poultry, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Live Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows (calves at foot), springers, and dry cattle.
At 12 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, sucking pigs
50 fat lambs, from the Hunter
Poultry, greaves, sheepskins, wattle bark.

R. BELL (late N. W. Raven) will sell by auction, at Sydney Auction Yards, THIS DAY at 2 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs from J. Tickner's, Esq.
Calves, pigs, suckers, &c.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 92, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises, 92, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
All the household furniture, &c., consisting of couches, chairs, dining tables, chiffoniere, safe, clock, carpet and rug, fender and fireirons, chests of drawers, iron bedstead and bedding, washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses, kitchen utensils and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Clothing, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Jewellery, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant and substantial Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Piano, by Broadwood
Chimney Glasses, Pictures, Ornaments
Shop-fittings, Counters, &c.

On the Premises, 219, George-street, near Charlotte-place.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Calder to sell by auction, on the premises, 219, George-street, near Charlotte-place, on FRIDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her furniture and effects, consisting of dining-room suite, viz.:—
Couch, 6 chairs and 2 easy chairs, in morocco
Cottage piano, by Broadwood
Sideboards, chiffonieres, dining tables
Carpets and rugs, chimney glasses, engravings
China, glass, earthenware, &c.
Single and double iron bedsteads, palliasses
Mattresses and beddings, wardrobes
Chests of drawers, washstands and sets
Toilet tables and glasses
Bedroom chairs, kitchen utensils, &c.
Shop counters and fixtures, show cases
And a variety of sundries.
The whole to be sold without any reserve.
Terms, cash.

N.B.—The HOUSE to be LET. Apply to the Auctioneers.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Ironmongery, Stationery, &c.

FRIDAY, June 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
17 cases of the above.
Particulars in future issue.

THURSDAY, 25th June.

On the Premises, 194, George-street North.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Counters
Shop Fittings and Fixtures
Gas Fittings
Scales and Weights
Show Glasses, Canisters, &c.
Pagnel Cart, nearly new
Stanch Bay Horse, broken to saddle and harness
Bay Mare, Saddle and Bridle, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Adam Ross to sell by auction, on the premises, 194, George-street North, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade, cart, horses, &c., as above.
Terms, cash.

To Gardeners and others.

LISTER and SON have received instructions from Mr. Winder, of Ashfield, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, Sydney, opposite the Victoria Theatre, at 11 o'clock on FRIDAY next,
A large quantity of fruit trees, consisting of orange, lemon, apple, pear, peach, and loquat.
Also,
Lemon stocks, suitable for grafting, in lots to suit purchasers.

In the Insolvent Estate of Michael Murray, Grocer.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 460, Bourke-street, Surry Hills,
Stock-in-trade of groceries, oilmen's stores, green and black tea, sugars, show cases and glasses, scales and weights, and sundries.

THURSDAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Neil, Baker and Grocer, Newtown.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 25th June, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Newtown Road, Newtown,
Horse, spring-cart (nearly new), baker's cart, double set of harness, counter, scales, weights, large coffee mill, chests of tea, 5 bags of sugar, pickles, oilmen's stores, sardines, bottled fruit, &c.

FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Lyceum Hotel, York-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has received instructions to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
2 beer engines, spirit fountain, spirit kegs, counters, pewter measures, glass, stock-in-trade.
Also,
The whole of the furniture, comprising chiffonieres, pier glasses, sofas, couches, oil cloths, chest of drawers, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, washstands, toilet glasses, chimney glasses, cooking stoves, kitchen utensils, &c.; also slate bagatelle table.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale by Auction.

MONDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock sharp.

At the Masonic Hall Hotel, York-street.

Cottage Piano in walnut, Sideboards, Chiffonieres, Loo Tables and Covers, Pier Glasses, Horsehair Sofas, Couches, Horsehair Chairs, Leather-bottomed Chairs, Cane Chairs, Carpets, Oilcloth, Whatnots, State Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Services, First-class Engravings, Oil Paintings, Ornaments, Stone China Dinner Services, choice Cut Glass, Baths complete, Fittings, Pewter Measures, Stock-in-Trade, a quantity of Linen Tablecloths and Sheets; also large Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by Mr. Perry to sell by auction (in consequence of the premises being to be pulled down), on MONDAY, 29th June, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of his superior household furniture, piano, glass, china, platedware, cutlery, &c.
Terms, cash.

On FRIDAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock.

Unreserved Sale,
Superior and Elegant Household Furniture and Effects.

At No. 156, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock sharp, at residence, No. 156, Devonshire-terrace, William-street, Woolloomooloo,
The whole of the superior and valuable household furniture and effects, comprising
Splendid drawing-room suite, covered with horsehair
Elegant loo, dining, dressing, and other tables
Rosewood and cedar chests drawers, chiffonieres
Brussels carpets (nearly new), single and double bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, and bedding
Washstands with sets, looking glasses, safes, chairs, fire irons, fenders, and every requisite to be found in a first-class furnished house. Also,
A quantity of kitchen utensils.

On view on Thursday.

CLEARING SALE
of
WINES, BEER, and SPIRITS,
Being the surplus stock now lying at the stores of W. Long, Esq.
(Previous to removal to new premises.)

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by auction, at the Stores, George-street, opposite the Joint Stock Bank, on FRIDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock,
The surplus stock, comprising
Champagne
Sparkling moselle
Ditto hock
Ditto burgundy
Claret
Port
Bottled ale and porter
Pale brandy, in bottle
Sundries.
Full particulars at sale.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Building Materials.

Lower George-street North, adjoining Mr. Long's new premises.

For Unreserved Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, George-street North, on FRIDAY, June 26th, at half-past 12 o'clock,
The building materials of the house adjoining Mr. Long's new shops.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

Fresh Goods.

BOOTS and SHOES.

A New Shipment of Fashionable Goods.
For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Under instructions from the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, at 11 o'clock,
32 packages very superior goods, comprising
Ladies' black cashmere E.S. boots, M.H.
Ditto ditto, spring heels
Black cashmere E.S., rivetted, M.H.
Ladies' kid and satin E.S. boots
Ditto memel E.S. boots
Girls' kid and cashmere E.S.
Boys' and youths' goods
Childrens' coloured morocco goods
Ditto kid ditto
Ditto cashmere ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

NEW SCHOONER SUSANNAH.

On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The wreck of the schooner Susannah, of 60 tons, at Crowdy Bay, near Manning River.
Intelligence from the vessel states everything saved from the wreck on shore.
Terms, cash.

Sawn Pine Timber.
Being the Cargo of the Susanna, wrecked at Crowdy Bay.

For the benefit of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 26, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of pine sawn timber, shipped originally per bill lading as 4146 pieces, 34,428 feet.
Terms, cash.

SYLVANUS.
Colonial-built Schooner of 80 tons burthen.

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, June 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The fine fast-sailing schooner
SYLVANUS,
of 80 tons burthen, built in Mr. Davis's yard, Brisbane Water, to order,
COPPERED AND COPPER FASTENED.
This vessel was constructed under special superintendence and will well repay a visit. She is well found in every requisite, and not a more durable vessel sails out of this port.
Gentlemen who are on the look out for a comparatively new, servicable, and smart craft ON A LIGHT DRAUGHT OF WATER should inspect her, alongside the Liverpool-street Wharf.
Particulars with inventory at sale.
Terms, liberal.

THIS DAY, June 25, 1868.

On account of whom it may concern.
Golden Sea, Hardy master, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
HGS
131-133—2 bales Oxford candlewick, 224 lbs.
132—1 bale 10½ woolpacks, 50 lbs.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, June 25th, 1868.

Ironmongery.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
4800 revolver cartridges
2 tons sash weights
1 ditto cart boxes
2 casks axes and adzes
1 case corn shellers
1 saw machine, for cutting wood.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, June 25th, 1868.

Horsehair
Horsehair
Horsehair.

To Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, June 25th, 1868, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Half ton first quality horsehair
One ditto fine ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

French Tweed Trousers.

THIS DAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case French tweed trousers, direct from Paris.
Terms at sale.

All the Choice Colours in French Merinos and French Delaines,
Ex Liberator.

On THURSDAY, 25th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 25th,
2 cases fine French merinos
1 ditto ditto ditto delaines.
The above are just landed ex Liberator, and consist principally of those colours which are now so much in demand, viz., drabs, new browns, azulines, humboldts, &c.
Terms at sale.

60 Packages Drapery, Silks, Stuffs, Patent Felt Carpets, &c., &c.

Now landing ex Liberator.

THIS DAY, 25th,
FRIDAY, 26th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
60 packages, now landing, comprising
Black silks
Black alpacas
Black coburgs
Coloured ditto
Russia diaper
Bleached huckabacks
Navy ducks
Blue serge shirts
Fine flannels
Bleached sheetings
Cotton ticks
8-4 grey calicoes
Patent felt carpets
Flannel undershirts
Crimean ditto
Florentine and Byzantine ditto
Reversible sacs
Dark doe trousers
Mole trousers
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Blankets.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by Sea Water.

Ex Liberator, from London.

On FRIDAY, 26th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th instant,
5 bales blankets, as under,
Z and Co.
22-22—2 bales, each 9-4 gentian blankets
23-24—2 ditto, ditto 10-4 ditto ditto
25—1 ditto, ditto 11-4 super witney.
Terms, net cash.

POSTPONED on account of the goods not being landed.

Boots and Shoes.
A varied assortment of Ladies' and Children's wear, just landed.

On TUESDAY, 30th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 30th,
75 packages boots and shoes, comprising ladies and children's goods, in great variety.
Terms, liberal.

On SATURDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Highly Important Sale by Auction
of
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of sale.

Valuable Library of well-selected and richly-bound Books
Handsome Bookcase
Mahogany Library Table
Engravings
Oil Paintings by eminent masters
Electroplatedware
Richly-cut Glass
Massive Dining-room Suite
Telescope Dining Table, three spare leaves
Sideboard and Cellaret
Bronzes, Vases, and Ornaments
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, consisting of
6 Chairs
Easy Chair
Victoria Chair
Lounge
Magnificent Walnut-wood Trichord Pianoforte, by Erard, 7-octaves and all the latest improvements
Walnut Music Stool
Ditto Loo Table
Wax Fruit, under shade
Pair Handsome Lustres, cut-glass drops
Handsome 4-post Tubular Bedsteads, with furniture
Marble Washstand and Furniture
Handsome Dressing Table and Glass
Chests Drawers
Kitchen Tables, Dressers
Garden Implements
Poultry, and sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock,
The elegant furniture and effects of an eight-roomed house, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.
The above will be on view on FRIDAY.

Clearance Sale. Clearance Sale. Clearance Sale.

At the Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on THIS DAY, the 25th instant.

Office Furniture
Iron Safes
Inkstands
Sample Glass Cases
Office Table
Chairs
Stools
Venetian Blinds
Counters
Rostrums
Pulleys
3 Avery Weighing Machines
1 Crab Winch and Chain
Office Clock
Scantling
Tools
Empty Cases
American Lowering Apparatus, cost £60
Buckets, Glasses
Pigeon Holes
Cabinets
180 Cases Kerosene Oil
Sundry Packages Merchandise
Letter Press and Table
Bottle Baskets
Toilet Service
Maps, Water-closets.
Invoice of Telegraph Materials, comprising
Insulators
Wire Stretchers
Galvanized Screws, &c., &c.
Also,
1120 lbs. Confectioners' Show Glasses
100 dozen Kerosene Chimneys
Bottles, &c.

To Furniture Buyers
To Dealers
To the Trade Generally.

JOHN D. FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at the Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the above furniture, fixtures, &c.
Without reserve.
☞ The premises must be given up on or before the 30th instant.
Terms, cash.

GLEBE.

FOREST LODGE ESTATE.

SPLENDID VILLA SITE, having the following frontages:—
65 FEET to the PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD
115½ FEET to FOSS-STREET,
next to BRIERBANK, the RESIDENCE and GROUNDS of LEWIS MOORE, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described valuable block of land, on the PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, FOREST LODGE ESTATE.
Title—Under TORRENS' ACT.
Terms at sale.

To Small Capitalists.

MILLER'S POINT.

SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, containing three rooms, No. 1, Allingham's-buildings, fronting right of way from Miller's Road, and now occupied by Mr. Wheeler.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 26th June,
The above-described substantially-built dwelling-house, part of Allingham's-buildings, Miller's Point.

☞ The sale affords a good opportunity for securing a neat conveniently-situated residence or small city investment.
Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

TWO BRICK BUILT HOUSES on STONE FOUNDATIONS, situated at the corner of PHILLIP and CAMPBELL STREETS, containing each—Verandah and three Rooms, with Yards, Well of Water, &c., known as the Property of the late Captain DIARMID.

The Land has 66 feet frontage to PHILLIP-STREET, and 80 feet to CAMPBELL-STREET, being lots 1 and 2 of section 11, of the WATERVIEW ESTATE, BALMAIN.

☞ This property is within five minutes' walk of the DRY DOCK FERRY WHARF, on the hill overlooking the Bay, and close to Mrs. Kendall's residence.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described well situated property Waterview Bay, Balmain, near the Dry Dock Ferry Wharf.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

On account and risk of former Purchaser.

ORANGERY and ORCHARD, GLADESVILLE, PARRAMATTA RIVER, being section 15 as per plan of the "THE GROVE," well known as the Suburban Estate of J. S. FARNELL, Esq., M.P., comprising 11½ acres, having extensive frontages to the following thoroughfares:—
GREAT NORTH ROAD,
NORTON-STREET,
ALBERT-STREET,
and
TURNER-STREET,
together with all Improvements thereon.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above described ORANGERY and ORCHARD near the GLADESVILLE FERRY, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS,
FRIDAY, 3rd July.

CITY.
PITT AND GOULBURN STREETS
ELIZABETH-STREET.

SUBURBAN.
DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN
GARRYOWEN 19½ ACRES
NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.

TERMS—One-third Cash, residue can remain secured by mortgage, at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—PITT and GOULBURN STREETS.—All that valuable corner block of land, containing 36 PERCHES, more or less, having the following frontages:
93 FEET TO PITT-STREET (west side)
86 FEET TO GOULBURN-STREET (north side)
on which are the following premises:—
VERANDAH COTTAGE, No. 62, Goulburn-street
The AUSTRALIAN HOTEL, at the junction of Pitt and Goulburn streets, formerly occupied by Mr. G. Turner
COTTAGE and SHOP, occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin.

LOT 2.—ELIZABETH-STREET.—All that piece of land, having 27 FEET FRONTAGE to ELIZABETH-STREET (west side, a few feet south of Hunter-street), and 80 feet to reserved side passage, on which are those extensive first-class premises, known as CLARK'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS and FAMILY RESIDENCE.

BALMAIN.
LOT 3.—Corner block of land, having 59 FEET FRONTAGE to DARLING-STREET, and 100 feet frontage to Nicholson-street.
LOT 4.—Block of land, having about 90 feet frontage to Darling-street, with a depth of about 90 feet, adjoining Messrs. P. N. Russell's wharf and premises.
LOT 5. GARRYOWEN.—19½ acres of Land on the Balmain Road, opposite the entrance gate to Garryowen House and Grounds, the residence of John Gordon, Esq.

LOT 6. NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.—3 acres 2 roods 35 perches; a valuable beautifully-situated site on Neutral Bay Harbour, adjoining the property of Thomas Loxton, Esq.

. The whole of the above are for peremptory sale to close accounts.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

To Market Gardeners, Small Capitalists, and others.

Without any Reserve.

COOGEE and WAVERLEY.
Delightfully situated Homesteads.

COOGEE.
MADDEN'S MARKET GARDEN, 4 acres and 11 perches, between the properties of W. J. LENNON, Esq., and E. KNOX, Esq., and close to BISHOPCOURT and COOGEE PARK, the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., together with the STONE-BUILT COTTAGE thereon, containing 4 rooms, &c., and other improvements.

WAVERLEY.
POLLY'S FARM and HOMESTEAD of 5 acres, fronting the reserved road leading from WAVERLEY to BONDI BAY, opposite the residence and grounds of W. BARKER, Esq., and near the property of Mr. Joseph Dickson.

Terms—One-third cash, residue at 7 per cent.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd July, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—MADDEN'S MARKET GARDEN, containing 4 acres and 11 perches, being lot 51, as per Government plan of COOGEE, on the main road to COOGEE BAY, together with a newly erected stone-built cottage, containing 4 rooms, &c.
LOT 2.—POLLY'S CELEBRATED MARKET GARDEN, 5 acres, with cottage and other improvements.

☞ The above are noted selections in this popular suburb. The greater portion of the land in both lots is of that rich nature so much sought after for market gardens, and is constantly irrigated in all seasons. The positions are elevated, overlooking the ocean, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, and both lots are approached by good roads. An inspection of both properties is invited, as they must be disposed of on the above date, to close accounts; and the opportunity is very favourable for securing, on liberal terms, a beautifully situated suburban homestead and highly productive market garden.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

TO-MORROW (Friday), 26th June.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.
CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—Brick-built Cottage, with shop front, No. 73, Crown-street, near William-street.

MILLER'S POINT.—Substantial brick-built Dwelling-house, No. 1, Allingham's-buildings, fronting right of way from Miller's Road.

WOOLLAHRA.—Cottage and Block of Land, known as Mr. Southern's property, at the junction of the Point Piper Road and Denison-street. By order of the Mortgagee.

FOREST LODGE ESTATE, GLEBE.—Splendid Villa Site, 65 feet frontage to Pyrmont Bridge Road and 115½ feet to Foss-street. Torrens's Act Title.

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.—Two brick-built Dwelling-houses, corner of Phillip and Campbell streets, known as the property of the late Captain M'Diarmid. Without reserve.

PARRAMATTA RIVER.—Orangery and Orchard, Gladesville, being section 15 of "The Grove," the well-known estate of J. S. Farnell, Esq., M.P. On account and risk of former purchaser.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

DESIRABLE SMALL INVESTMENT.

CROWN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, with SHOP FRONT, No. 73, CROWN-STREET, containing four apartments, situated a few yards south of WILLIAM-STREET, opposite Mrs. BURDEKIN'S PADDOCK.
The land has a frontage of 16 feet to the west side of CROWN-STREET, with a depth of 104 feet extending to Crown-lane.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSTON to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th JUNE, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described small city property, favourably situated in CROWN-STREET, close to WILLIAM-STREET.
Terms at sale.

TERMS—20 per Cent. Cash Deposit, Residue in 5 or 7 Years, bearing interest at the rate of
THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

EXTENSIVE CLEARING SALE
COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.
COUNTIES of—
CUMBERLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
ST. VINCENT
MACQUARIE,
well known as portion of the colonial properties of
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Henry Moore, Esq. (attorney of the proprietor), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable grants in the colony of
NEW SOUTH WALES.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
LIBERTY PLAINS. — Portions of SPENCER'S GRANT, LIVERPOOL ROAD. Lots 28 to 30, 37 acres and 26 perches. Lots 17 to 19, 59 acres, 3 roods 4 perches. Lots 23 and 24, 36 acres 2 roods.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.
PATERSON RIVER.—Westmacott's grant, 1230 acres, and Barten's grant, 1200 acres, on the Paterson River.

COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.
CLYDE RIVER.—Walker's grant, 1130 acres
BROULEE.—1280 acres
JERVIS BAY.—3104 acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
TUGGERAH BEACH, BRISBANE WATER—Farm known as "CHITTAWAY," 1376 acres, Orimbah Creek, near Gosford.

LAKE MACQUARIE.—Walker's grant, 1760 acres, near Lake Macquarie.

COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
RIVER HASTINGS.—Settlement Farm, 178 acres, with improvements.

PIPER'S CREEK—The following adjoining grants on Piper's Creek, near its junction with the Maria River:—

Walker's	..	..	1175 acres
Ditto	..	..	1147 ditto
Ditto	..	..	754 ditto
Steel's	..	..	835 ditto
Ditto	..	..	392 ditto
Walker's	..	..	1103 ditto
Ditto	..	..	1100 ditto
Total	..	..	6488 acres.

WILSON'S RIVER.—The following grants at or near Rolland's Plains:—

Steel's	..	..	1110 acres
J. T. Hughes's	..	..	548 ditto
Imbog	..	..	113 ditto
Total	..	..	1771 acres

TOWN OF PORT MACQUARIE.—2 roods in section 1, Horton and Hay streets, with improvements; 1 rood 16 perches in section 1, with improvements, fronting the port.

Plans of the above may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

18 MILE HOLLOW,
BLUE MOUNTAINS.

First-class Stone-built House, containing 17 rooms and outhouses, and is well known to travellers in the Western District as
BUSS' HOTEL.

JAMES T. RYAN has received instructions from Mrs. Buss to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 29th instant, noon,
The above well known house and outhouses, garden (well stocked with choice fruit trees), 50 acres of land (ten of which is under cultivation).
The house is most substantially built of stone, and contains 17 rooms, exclusive of bar, kitchen, servants room, laundry, two out bedrooms, two store rooms, and other outhouses, one stone stable, two wooden stables (capable of holding 30 horses), fowl houses, sheep and cattle yards, a large tank capable of holding 60,000 gallons of water (the tank is cut out of one solid block of stone).
There is sufficient land of good quality pailed in, capable of grazing 4 or 5 cows and about 40 sheep, all the year round.
After which the furniture will be sold, as numbered in catalogues.
It consists of tables, chairs, sofas, chiffonieres, pier glasses, washstands, beds and bedding, bedroom suites, fenders, fireirons, kitchen utensils, safe, knife cleaners, one of Russell's best stoves, and in fact the whole of the furniture fit to carry on a large business which has hitherto been done.
The whole of the furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
There is also a small stock of spirits which will be sold.
This is a well-known superior house, built of stone, and covered with zinc at a great cost by the late proprietor as a first-class hotel. The position in the favourite and healthy part of the Blue Mountains is acknowledged to be unequalled, and to command some beautiful views of Sydney and its suburbs. The above property would be suitable for a gentleman's residence, or make an excellent school, having the room requisite for the necessary purposes.
The auctioneer calls particular attention to speculators as being a first-class investment.
Title, guaranteed.
Luncheon provided.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st July proximo.

CARLGANDER STATION, District of Bligh, with about 1200 Mixed Sheep.

CROSSING and COX have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at the Court House Hotel, Mudgee, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July proximo, at noon,
CARLGANDER STATION, District of Bligh, with 1200, more or less, of mixed sheep, from one to three years old.
The run comprises a first-class sheep country, of myall plains and open box land, having a frontage of about seven miles to the Castlereagh River, in which there is always an abundant supply of water from wells of from four to six feet in depth.
The improvements consist of a substantial building of six rooms, licensed as an inn, stable, kitchen, large and substantial stockyards, sheep pens, grass and cultivation paddocks—the whole of which are erected on a purchase of about 100 acres.

N.B.—The above property, being personally known to the auctioneers, can be confidently recommended by them as a first-class investment for parties desirous of entering into pastoral pursuits; and being situate about 100 miles from Mudgee and 60 miles from Dubbo, there is always a convenient market for stock therefrom.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1465528

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ARCHIBALD MITCHELL are invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed WIFE, Margaret; to move from his residence, No. 2, Devonshire-place, Pitt-street, Redfern, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, op. Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mr. WILLIAM FARR, Tobacconist, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Castlereagh-street North, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past o'clock, and proceed to Cemetery, Balmain. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 89, Hunter-st.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.

Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.

Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds Invested 1,500,000
Annual Income, over £800,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are now issued at lowest rates adequate to and without reference to any fixed scale.
Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses, the undersigned being empowered to settle all claims arising under the policies issued by them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.—All new Insurances with participation effected after this date will become entitled to an increased share of the profits in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders. Policies issued and claims settled by the undersigned without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
Invested funds £3,600,000
Annual revenue 660,000

Sydney Branch, 825, George-street,
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

THE PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY ON THE PERMANENT PRINCIPLE.

To be Registered according to Acts of Parliament, 11 Vict., No. 10; 17 Vict., No. 26; 29 Vict., No. 8; 7 Vict., No. 10; 11 Vict., No. 15.

Shares £10 each, which can be paid in one sum, or by 20 monthly payments of 10s.
Entrance fee, 2s per share.

TRUSTEES: Messrs. M. C. Stephen, and Michael Metcalfe.
DIRECTORS: Messrs. M. C. Stephen, Michael Metcalfe, J. H. Miller, and H. Edward A. Allan.
SURVEYOR: J. F. Hilly, Esq.
SOLICITOR: Chas. Davis, Esq.
BANKERS: Bank of New South Wales.
SECRETARY: Mr. W. H. Deloitte.
Office: Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, next Mort's-passage.

ADVANTAGES.
No back payments. No ballot fines.
Transfer of shares at any time.
Shares can be taken up at any time.
Withdrawal of shares on one month's notice.
Annual division of profits, all of which belong to the members.

The want of a Building and Investment Society on the permanent principle, on a scale large enough to meet the requirements of both investors and borrowers, has long been felt in Sydney, and it is proposed to meet the want by establishing "The Perpetual" with a capital large enough to enable a borrower to obtain his advance when required, without having to wait for sale or ballot, and also to provide for parties wishing to withdraw on giving one month's notice.
The Society will be registered as soon as sufficient shares are applied for.

INVESTORS.
For each share or sum of £10 paid into the Society, a Scrip will be issued, which will share in Profits of Society, from date on which the share is paid to close of each year, when the division of profits takes place.
The Funds of Society being only advanced to the members and on good security, investors have guarantee that their money will be safe, and that they will receive a larger interest on their investments than they would obtain from a Savings Bank or any ordinary mode of investment.

BORROWERS.
A holder of one share (which can be taken up at any time, and paid either in one sum or by subscription) is entitled to borrow to any amount the Society may have to lend at any time.
Loans are made thus. When the Directors have funds in hand for the purpose, 10 Shares or sums of £100 are offered for competition among the members requiring loans, and the highest bidder obtains the money. The amount bid has to be paid into the Society, and the full amount of each £100 is then at disposal of the Borrower, either to build with or purchase property, &c. The amount of Shares purchased then becomes repayable at the rate of £1 4s. 2d. per month (including principal and interest) for each £100. A Borrower has his loan for ten years, but can at any time redeem his Deeds by paying off the balance due.
It will thus be seen, that a person who is now paying rent to a landlord can, by joining the Society, and paying a little higher rent in shape of principal and interest, obtain a home of his own, be his own landlord, and have the satisfaction of feeling that each payment he makes is going to a Society of which he is a member, and reducing the debt on his property.
Rules have been carefully prepared, a copy of which can be seen at the Office.
Application for Shares to be made at once to the Secretary, Mr. DELOITTE, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, who will afford every information to intending shareholders.
N.B.—Should sufficient Shares not be taken up to start the Society, the entrance-fees will be returned, less cost of publishing this prospectus.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Secretary "Perpetual" Building and Investment Society.
Sir,—I beg to apply for Shares, on which I hand you 2s per shares entrance-fees, and I agree to pay the subscriptions and conform to the Rules, as soon as same are registered.
Name ....
Address ....
Occupation ....
Date ....

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital .... £2,200,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thorne, Esq. John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced rates.
Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and £20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever the Companies have representatives.
Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND OPERA SEASON, for 1868.

Under the special patronage of his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF BELMORE, and her Ladyship the COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Conductor .... Mr. JOHN HALL.
Chorus Master .... Mr. R. WHITE, R.A.M.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 25th, will be given for positively the last time, Rossini's grand Opera,

SEMIRAMIDE.

Those portions omitted during the last representations, in consequence of the indisposition of Mme. Escott, will be restored, and the entire Opera will be given with greatly increased effect.
Oroe .... Mr. J. E. Kitts
Arsace .... Miss Georgia Hodson
Assur .... Signor Pietro De Antoni
Idreno .... Mr. Armes Beaumont
L'Ombra di Nino .... Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe
Mitrane .... Mr. Johnson
Semiramide .... Madame Lucy Escott

FRIDAY EVENING, June 26th, in compliance, with numerous applications, will be given Verdi's celebrated Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27,
GRAND MONSTER BILL,
commencing at half-past 7, with (by particular request) Balfe's Romantic Opera,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
After which, by universal desire, Donizetti's Opera Buffa,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.

In preparation, and shortly to be produced, Meyerbeer's Grand Historical Opera
LES HUGUENOTS,
in which Signor De Antoni will perform, for the first time, his great part of Marcel. Mr. Squires will also sing, for the first time in Sydney, the celebrated aria in the first act. Altogether this will be the most perfect representation ever given of this great opera in this country.

OPERA NOTICE.
In consequence of the number of persons who are unable to obtain admission on SATURDAY nights, the FREE LIST is unavoidably SUSPENDED, with the exception of the Press, on those evenings.

Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Upper Circle, 1s.
Box office open from 10 till 3 daily.
At Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. Hoskins.
Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.

SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDY of the TWELFTH NIGHT,
for positively
TWO NIGHTS ONLY
(in consequence of the production of the Pilgrim of Love, on SATURDAY next),
The Clown .... Mr. Hoskins.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, June 25th, will be presented Shakespeare's Matchless Comedy of
TWELFTH NIGHT;
or,
WHAT YOU WILL.
Supported by Mr. Hoskins and the Royal Victoria Star Company.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the
ARTFUL DODGER.

SATURDAY, will be produced with entirely New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, &c., and on a scale of great completeness and splendour, a romantic Fairy Burlesque, entitled
THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THATCHER
Will sing his Popular New Song,
THE VARROVILLE STUD.

Mrs. CHARLES THATCHER
in her favourite songs.

NEW LOCAL SONG TO-NIGHT, by
THATCHER.

The Entertainment is illustrated by fourteen scenes, describing Life on the Gold-fields.

ENTERTAINMENT
in aid of the
SYDNEY CITY MISSION,
will be given in the
Temperance Hall, Pitt-street,
THIS EVENING, 25th June, 1868.

The entertainment will consist of selections of Readings by
MISS AITKEN,
assisted by
Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX, and Musical Amateurs.

The Hon. HENRY PARKES (Colonial Secretary) will preside.
Chair to be taken at half-past 7 p.m.

Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.

Tickets to be had of the following gentlemen:—
Mr. S. H. Lewis, No. 10, Hunter-street
Mr. J. Osbourne, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street
Messrs. Callaghan and Sons, 397, George-street
Mr. W. Pratt, 521, George-street
Mr. S. Laundry, Parramatta-street
Mrs. Barnett, Parramatta-street
Mr. Mills, chemist, Newtown.

N.B.—A few lady friends of the Mission have interested themselves and secured the generous and gratuitous services of Miss Aitken and other kind friends, and ask your cordial co-operation, that the entertainment may be a success, and so further the interests of the society.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. The Elfin Call (trio) .... Lady and gentleman amateurs
2. The Bridge of Sighs (Hood) .... Miss Aitken
3. The Whistling Waltz .... Gentleman amateur
4. Somebody cares for me .... Miss Wiseman
5. Zara's Earrings .... Miss Aitken
6. The Maniac .... Mrs. Mitchell
7. Duett—Light in the East is glowing .... Amateurs.

Interval.

PART II.
1. Quartette—The Moonlight (F. Paer) .... Amateurs
2. Cass Wappy (Delta) .... Miss Aitken
3. Consider the Lillies .... Mr. A. Fairfax
4. Recitation—Nothing to Wear ...... Gentleman Amateur
5. Duett—The Sisters returning.. Miss Wiseman and Miss Martin
6. Benjie's Christening .... Miss Aitken
7. Hark the Curfew .... Amateur
8. Solo—Hunting Tower .... Mrs. Mitchell
Finale—God save the Queen.

Pianist—Mrs. CALDWELL.

MARINERS' CHURCH.—Miss AITKEN will give a choice Selection of Elocutionary Readings and Recitations, on MONDAY EVENING, 29th. Further particulars in future advertisements.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.), Sole Proprietors, and Managers Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.
Just added, O'FARRELL.

ALEXANDRA HALL.—Grand Fancy Dress and Masque Ball To-night—positively the last night.

GRAND COMIC ENTERTAINMENT, Shortly,
By Mr. A. FOUCART.
Versatile Readings and Humourous Characters.

DANCING ACADEMY, 105, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes, TO-MORROW, Friday. Juveniles at 4; adults at 7 p.m. Terms, 1 guinea per quarter. Private lessons given by arrangement.

CONCERT.—By general request, Mr. C. E. Horsley's Grand CONCERT at WOOLLAHRA is POSTPONED to a future date, of which full particulars will be given.

NEW PATNA RICE, 1-cwt. bags, 305 tons, landing ex Melrose, from Calcutta. A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

CASTOR OIL in tins, 300 cases, landing ex Melrose A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
PERSONS OF A FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For FEMALES these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, or obtained through any chemist or medicine vendor throughout the Australian colonies.

HOOD'S CORN SOLVENT.—The only perfect cure for corns. Sold by all chemists. ROW'S Drug Store.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

THE NEW HAIR-DYE, ACETATE IRON and GLYCERINE; Turkish Smokers' Pastiles, perfumed Sticks, Pestachio Nut Powder, the celebrated Areca or Betel-nut Dentrifice, perfumed Gloves, Bothum's Improved Feeding Bottles, Oriental Pearl Dentrifice, Eau de Vie, the infallible Poultry Restorative, Botanic Cream for strengthening and beautifying the hair, Soothing Powders for Infants while teething, 1s packets; prepared Fuller's Earth, in 3d and 6d packets; Langton's and De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil; Charcoal Lozenges, in 1s boxes and 2s 6d bottles; Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine, for Indigestion, &c.; Farina, the most nourishing food for infants and invalids, in 1s packets; Antacid Aromatic Mixture for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.; Worm Lozenges, the most effectual remedy for worms in persons of all ages, 1s and 2s packets; Solutine Rigaud, Dentorine Rigaud, the Universal Baking Powder, in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles; the celebrated May Apple Aperient Pills.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of Debility.
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite Lime.
This preparation is manufactured by Swann of Paris, and is recommended by the leading members of the medical profession as perfectly reliable. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 110, Pitt-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—M. A. WORMS and CO., Wholesale Supplying Agents, 21, Wynyard-lane.

COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, &c.—Delectable Lozenges, just landed. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA,
Difficulty of Breathing, and all similar Affections of the Respiratory Organs.
SHOCKING MORTALITY
throughout Australia yearly, through the almost universal prevalence of Influenza, especially among children, hundreds of whom suffer, and many die, who might have been saved by the timely use of the above
INVALUABLE REMEDY.
Those living up the country should never be without a supply in the house.
Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL,
16, Blackfriars Road, London. Established 1824.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," are (by permission of her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.
ASK FOR POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

THE ORIGINAL AUSTRALIAN BAKING POWDER may now be had, in convenient packages for family use, at NORRIE and PARK'S, William-street. Be careful to ask for Norrie's Baking Powder.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishing medicines for scrofula and all skin diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this ointment reach the affected parts if rubbed in externally, and the pills render great benefit if taken simultaneously. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and at all druggists.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes Puddings, Pies, Cakes, and Custards. Splendid food for infants and invalids. See HERALD, 25th May.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham, respectfully directs the attention of the commercial public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will insure universal preference. Every packet bears the fac-simile of his signature. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, ex Kate, in half and quarter sacks, for SALE. G. E. AUSTEN, Jamison-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
The undersigned, as agents for South Australian millers and others, have constantly in stock all the leading brands of
ADELAIDE TOWN MILLS FLOUR,
and
ADELAIDE COUNTRY MILLS FLOUR
in the various qualities of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLDS, and SECONDS.
Also,
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
BATHURST FLOUR.
Also,
ADELAIDE WHEAT
LAUNCESTON WHEAT
SOUTHERN WHEAT, New South Wales.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Offices—Pitt-street North, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 21s; Seconds, 19s; Maize Meal, 7s—per 100 lbs. Pemell's Mills, Parramatta-st., Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, THOMAS BARKER'S MARYLAND.
The undersigned, appointed agent for the above, is prepared to supply wholesale orders and families.
Prices on application.
O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

JAMES C. PETERS, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Mort's-passage, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

BOTTLED BEERS.—Bass's Triangle Ale, Barclay's and Dawson's Stout. J. C. PETERS, Mort's-passage.

200 CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, 10s. per cask. Market Wharf.

IRON BEDSTEADS, and Palliasses, Horsehair, Wool, Fibre, and Flax Mattresses. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-st.

A FIRST-CLASS Cook, highest testimonials; open for a week. Apply Mrs. Letherby, 6, Bridge-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT required. Apply 2, Clontarf-terrace, Upper Fort-street.

A YOUNG Lady would be happy to give instruction in DRAWING and DANCING in a school or private family. Address M. M., Newtown Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY requires an ENGAGEMENT as Visiting Governess in the neighbourhood of Ashfield. B. C., Ashfield Post-office.

A BAKER wanted for the country. Must be able to make biscuits and small goods. To a sober good workman permanent work. Apply Biddell, Brothers.

A LADY, with unexceptionable references, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as Visiting or Resident Governess. Teaches music and foreign languages. W. S., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who can give satisfactory references, is desirous of returning to England next month, and wants a SITUATION with a Lady or Family going home. Refer to Mrs. W. E. Kemp, Leichhardt Cottage, Shepherd's Paddock.

BRISBANE HOSPITAL.—Applications, accompanied with testimonials, will be received from duly qualified Medical Practitioners, to fill the office of HOUSE SURGEON to the Brisbane Hospital, at a salary of £300 per annum, such salary to be subject to confirmation or augmentation at a general meeting to be convened for that purpose.
Applications must be sent in not later than the 28th instant, addressed to the Committee, Brisbane Hospital.
By order of the Committee,
P. L. BURKE, Secretary.
June 6, 1868.

BEESWAX purchased in any quantity. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt street.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.—Wanted, STOCK for steaming-down. J. E. King, Windsor.

ENGLISH Protestant wishes EMPLOYMENT in small family in Dubbo, as HOUSEKEEPER. 186, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, a first-hand Laundress (Protestant). Heap's Registry, 221, Campbell-st., Surry Hills.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, a thorough House and Parlour Maid (Protestant), first-class reference. 221, Campbell-st.

GARDENER Wanted; must understand horses, and able to milk. Apply 438, George-street.

HOUSE wanted, one that is ... have at least eight ... detached preferred; must ... minutes' reach of the city ... rooms and be within fifteen Shore, or the vicinity of ... Preference given to North ... Darlinghurst. Address W. W., HERALD Office.

JUNIOR CLERK.—A youth of 17, wants an Engagement as ... good bookkeeper. Employ, HERALD O.

KITCHEN RANGE, 5 feet long, wanted. General Washington Hotel, George-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a DISPENSER. Apply to Dr. Bowker, Newcastle.

OLD LINEN AND COTTON RAGS, Canvas, and Rope.—Highest cash prices given. Australian Paper Company (Limited), No. 13, Queen's-place, Sydney, and at the Paper Works, Liverpool. Delivery taken at residences upon intimation being given.

PAINTER Wanted. Apply Mr. Booth, saw mill, Balmain.

SITUATION Wanted, in any capacity, by a young Man; can do ticket writing. W. H., 15, Windmill-st.

SITUATION wanted, as SALESMAN, Clerk, Storekeeper, or in any useful position, wholesale or retail, by a competent business man. The fullest references for integrity and experience. Address Mercantile, care of Mr. G. S. Leathes, 13, Jamison-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—A Vacancy having occurred in the Dispensary through the resignation of P. M'Donagh, Esq., DISTRICT SURGEON for the West District, CANDIDATES for this office are requested to forward their testimonials and credentials, under cover, on or before MONDAY, 29th instant, by 10 a.m., addressed to the undersigned,
JOHN E. MANNING, } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN, } Secretaries.

TO TAILORS.—Thorough good trousers HANDS wanted. W. Howes, 88, King-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, 3 good general HANDS. Apply to W. H. Holmes, Erskine-street.

TO TAILORS.—COAT and TROUSERS HANDS. M'Sherry, Brothers, Hunter-street.

TO GARDENERS.—An English or Scotch GARDENER wanted, for the country, to cultivate a garden and orchard; good wages, comfortable cottage; good reference required. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-st.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, a thorough good JOBBING HAND, one competent to take charge of a small office; only a good hand need apply. Address QUEENSLAND TIMES Office, Ipswich.

TO WAREHOUSEMEN, &c.—A first-class SALESMAN with great experience in the Boot and Clothing Departments, having a town and country connexion, is open to engagement in a retail or wholesale house. Address E. E. L., HERALD Office.

TO GENTLEMEN, &c.—A competent tradesman in his own business, but who cannot at present procure employment, is IN WANT OF WORK. Could act as secretary, clerk, collector, &c., &c. He would gladly accept of decent employment of any kind. X., HERALD Office.

THE Friends of a young LADY are anxious to place her in a Protestant family, where she would be willing to make herself useful in any way not menial. Understands Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Highest references given and required. Address, for a week, to Industry, HERALD Office.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF MELBOURNE HOSPITAL invite applications until TUESDAY, 30th instant, from duly qualified practitioners, for the appointment of RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, at a salary of one hundred and fifty (150) pounds per annum. The election will take place at 3 o'clock on the above date, when the personal attendance of candidates is necessary.

TO HOUSE PROPRIETORS.—Wanted, to purchase a comfortable well-finished FAMILY RESIDENCE; must be a freehold, having no less than six rooms, and with not less than half an acre of ground. Situation must be either Darlinghurst, Darling Point, Potts' Point, or Paddington. Apply to Gorman and Miller, Land Office, No. 183, Pitt-street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Good Samaritan, No. 3 Division, Sons of Temperance, Newtown. Wanted, a duly qualified medical PRACTITIONER, to attend to a part of the members and their families; the present medical adviser retiring on account of ill health. For particulars apply to J. HARRISON, R.S., Newtown Road.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, &c.—The Advertiser, a competent Printer, is open to engagement as overseer or journeyman, or would undertake the management of a newspaper in all its departments. Has been connected with the metropolitan and provincial Press for the last fourteen years, as printer and newspaper proprietor, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details connected with the working of a local paper. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, TENDERS for Shingling a Church. Apply 11, Foster-street, off Campbell-street.

WANTED, to SELL, Horsehair, Coir Fibre, Manila and New Zealand Flax. J. Lawler, 316, Pitt-street.

WANTED, RIVET MACHINERY complete, or portion of, for bootmaking. French, S. H. Road.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, accustomed to children; no other need apply. 177, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a GILDER, at 9 o'clock This morning. Apply A. Torning, decorator, 160, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Female General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. A. Torning, 160, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General MAID SERVANT (two in family). Mrs. Evans, George and Buckland sts.

WANTED, a WETNURSE to go out. Apply to Dr. Foulis, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a Farming MAN. E. Lowther, Commercial Store, Sussex-street.

WANTED, SEWING-MACHINE; any good maker. Address to J. E. S., EMPIRE Office.

WANTED, a steady LAD. Must milk and be generally useful. Simpson, Brisbane Villa, Randwick.

WANTED, a single MAN, to groom, drive, milk, &c. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also, a Nursegirl. Mrs. Anderson, 12, South Head Road.

WANTED, a young MAN, who can drive and otherwise to be generally useful, at Lemaire's.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 11 o'clock, 472, George-street.

WANTED, SITUATION in small family, competent cook and laundress. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, for country, near Sydney, good COOK and LAUNDRESS. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 14, to assist housework, mind baby. 201, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. Alexander, 305, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a person, without children, a CHILD to nurse. Open for a week. 47, Washington-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply Dew Drop Inn, Woolloomooloo and Bourke streets.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as General SERVANT; Protestant preferred. 246, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a JOBBER, to do some Plastering. 148, Phillip-street.

WANTED, an active Girl, as General SERVANT, about 17. Manono Cottage, Cleveland-st., Redfern.

WANTED, to SELL, a COW, fit for the butcher. 130, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, immediately, good second-hand HARMONIUM. Apply 365, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. Haymarket Restaurant, 635, George-street.

WANTED, an active useful GIRL, about sixteen. 364, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, PARLOUR and BEDROOM, furnished; terms moderate. Address 146, Woolloomooloo-st.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the Dressmaking. Miss Slattery, 203, Riley-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, SITUATION by a person as Laundress. M. T., Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, in a small family. Mrs. Gorman, 338, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, to Purchase, a second-hand Waterman's BOAT. W. S. King, grocer, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply at the Gas Hotel, Kent-street.

WANTED, a Farm LABOURER, who can plough. Apply M. Alexander, office, Margaret-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, sharp at the door. J. Moss and Co., 418, George-street North.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply 99, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Waterloo House, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Purleigh House, Albemarle-street, Kingston.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Bethel Cottage, Lower Fort-street, opposite the Hero of Waterloo.

WANTED, a Galvanized IRON-WORKER. J. A. Brown, 254, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive Hansom cab. Apply, after 10, at Shaughnessy's, 191, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, a SALESWOMAN, for the millinery and underclothing; liberal salary. 263 and 265, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse and be useful. 654, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, with good references. Apply, after 10, at 263, Pitt-street.

WANTED, several respectable General Servants. Mrs. Heap's Registry, 221, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a BOY, to carry out milk. Apply 264, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, to do a small job. Apply J. H. Monaghan, King-street.

WANTED, to SELL, cheap, a double lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINE. 298, George-street.

WANTED, to LEND MONEY, £50 and upwards. John J. Roberts and Co., 76, King-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; town references. 90, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a strong lad, as PORTER. Leader's Cheapside House, 165, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good CABINETMAKER or JOINER. Apply Wesleyan Chapel, York-street.

WANTED, by a respectable girl, aged 16, a SITUATION in a Catholic gentleman's family; can nurse, sew, or housework. A. Y. Z., 216, George-street North.

WANTED, an active YOUTH, well accustomed to milking and driving. Apply to Gorman and Miller, 183, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable Protestant Girl, as NURSE, and to assist in the housework. Mrs. Burton, Piper-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, to Sell 4 Horses, cheap, any trial given; a Safety to Let. Royal Foresters, Liverpool and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a MAN and WIFE for the country. Gardening, milking, &c. Apply, 2 to 4, Astor House, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Visiting Governess, by a lady competent to teach English, French, and Drawing. 337, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, to purchase a 3 or 4 roomed HOUSE (leasehold) on terms. Send price, &c., to O. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, for Officers' Mess, 50th Regiment, a first-class Man COOK. Apply to the Caterer, at Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Woman, thoroughly competent, a SITUATION, as Working Housekeeper in a widower's family where a general servant is kept. Address Housekeeper, 216, George-street North.

WANTED, to purchase, for cash, a small Freehold COTTAGE, of 4 rooms, with small garden preferred, within one mile of Circular Quay. E. X. C. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Purchase a PILE DRIVING RAM from 14 to 16 cwt., with or without gear. Apply on board the Hannah, schooner, Commercial Wharf; also, two iron-bound Blocks, single and double, for 3-inch rope.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, one accustomed to office work, write good hand, and be quick at accounts. State last employment. Address A. V. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED Known, WATER PIPES laid on as cheap as any shop in Sydney. J. L. Sickle, plumber and gasfitter, 6, Market-street West, near Sussex-street.

WANTED, to SELL to Publicans, Hotelkeepers, and others, a first-class Billiard-Bagatelle Board, with Slate Bed, Balls, Cues, Marking Board, &c., all complete—a bargain. Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL a Phaeton, with Hood, together with a first-class set of Silver-mounted Harness, both suitable for either town or country use; price, £23 the lot. Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators, South Head Road.

WANTED, as NURSEMAID, an active Girl, 13 to 15 years old, a Protestant. One from the country preferred. Thorough cleanliness indispensable. Apply by letter giving references, or personally, between 10 and 12 a.m., to Mrs. Denham, 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street.

WANTED, to SELL, at the BULL'S HEAD Spirit Stores, George-street, opposite Central Police Office—gin, Holland, key brand, 3s bottle; first-class brandy, pale and dark, 3s 6d bottle; old Cognac, 2s 6d; rum, sherry, and port, 3s quart; London ale and porter, 8s to 11s dozen; Albury wine, 2s quart. All genuine.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for a Gentleman, in a private family. 179, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS for gentlemen, families. Drawing-room suite. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-sq.

A SITTING and 2 BEDROOMS to LET, in Macquarie-street North. Cards, Senior, chemist, George-street.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for a family. 138, Castlereagh-street, next Victoria Club.

A NICE Suite of APARTMENTS vacant, at 1, Richmond-terrace, near the Domain.

APARTMENTS Furnished, fine view of harbour, piano. Terms moderate. Miss Jarmaine, 13, Stanley-st.

A BEDROOM Vacant at 2, Rialto-terrace, a beautiful open situation, on Darlinghurst Heights.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson's, Park House, 27, Park-street.

BURWOOD.—To LET, COTTAGE, six rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. Apply Station-master.

BOARD and RESIDENCE is required by a gentleman, in a private family, Woolloomooloo Heights preferred. Address Permanence, HERALD Office.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Milton House, Ashfield. J. C. Glue's Boarding Establishment for Families.

FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGES to LET. Rent, 10s. Apply shop, Bourke-street, opposite Wesleyan Chapel.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.—60 FEET FRONTAGE on building leases at a low ground rent, next the new buildings of Messrs. W. Long and G. Thornton. Apply Mr. T. J. Fisher, 117, Elizabeth-street.

HOTELS and Public-Houses to LET, town and suburbs, from £20 to £1000. Pierce, 98, Market-st.

HOTEL to LET, near the wharves, in full working order. Apply to Mr. Rooke, 76, King-street West.

OFFICES TO LET, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street; and Belmore-chambers next London Chartered Bank, George-street. Apply to Mr. E. Vickery, Pitt-street.

STORE to LET, 3 floors, 2 offices. 59, George-street, opposite the entrance to Campbell's Wharf.

STORES to LET, cheap, on Struth's Wharf. Apply to Laidley, Ireland, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

TO LET, a first-class WAREHOUSE, with Store 60 feet long; rent, 30s. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 126, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street. W. Day, 66, Union-street, Pyrmont.

TO LET, Pyrmont Bridge HOTEL, Union-street, Pyrmont. William Day, 66, Union-st., Pyrmont.

TO LET, a first-class new HOUSE, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-st. Stables and coach-house, if required.

TO LET, Ormond COTTAGE, Paddington, 5 rooms. Rent 15s. R. Roberts, Gipps-street, Paddington.

TO LET, No. 96, Bathurst-street, suitable for a Shop or Dwelling-house.

TO LET, Furnished HOUSE; also beautiful Suite of Apartments, with stabling, &c. C. H. Rooke, King-st.

TO LET, a Corner SHOP, double plate glass front. Apply on the Premises, 584, George-street.

TO LET, a neat three-roomed HOUSE, No. 24, Crown-road, Miller's Point. Apply next door.

TO LET, Business PREMISES, 137, South Head Road, next Williams's. Apply at premises.

TO LET, HOUSE in Yurong-street; 4 large rooms, kitchen, cellar, large yard. C. H. Long, 109, Elizab.-st.

TO LET, convenient balconied 6-roomed HOUSE, Pyrmont Heights. Apply F. Reuss, 134, Pitt-st.

TO LET, as offices or workshop, 2 small ROOMS; rent low. 48, Market-street.

TO BE LET, HOUSE, in Clarence-street, near the Wynyard Hotel. M. Brodziak, Wynyard-lane.

TO BE LET, No. 456, George-street, near Market-street, late Hayes, tailor. Apply to Mr. Burdekin.

TO BE LET, first-class SHOP, Burdekin-square, William-street. Apply to Mr. Burdekin.

TO BE LET, Nos. 2 and 3, Burdekin-terrace, College-street, Hyde Park. Apply to Mr. Burdekin.

TO LET, roomy business PREMISES, centrally situate. Apply at 197, Pitt-street, near New Post Office.

TO LET, a large COTTAGE, 141, Darlinghurst Road; stable and coachhouse. F. Pierce, 98, Market-st.

TO LET, large WAREHOUSE and spacious STORE, 60 feet long. Rent, 30s. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a 4-roomed HOUSE and kitchen, Darlinghurst. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, 3, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-street, Redfern; nine apartments, balcony, verandah, stable, coachhouse.

TO LET ... Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, in thorough repair—12 rooms, every convenience; taxes paid.

TO LET, the Crown and Anchor Inn, Newtown Road, with immediate possession. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Woollahra, beautifully situated in the healthiest part of the neighbourhood, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. Apply C. Kidman, 158, South Head Road.

TO LET, Two STORES, Nos. 54 and 56, Clarence-street, each containing two floors, dry and commodious, with back entrance—water laid on. Apply to Mr. J. Mullens, 131, Pitt-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, 8 to 10-stall STABLE, with Dwelling-house attached; water laid on. Cabmen, draymen, and others should not neglect this opportunity. Apply to M. Alexander, offices, Margaret-st.

TO LET, HOTEL, 8 rooms, cellar, &c; newly painted and papered throughout; in a thriving neighbourhood. Rent, 10s per week. Lease 5 years to ... Apply 6, Bridge-street.

TO LET, two new HOUSES, Crown-street South, Surry Hills, each having hall, six rooms, kitchen and yard; water laid on. Apply to Mr. Hegarty, grocer, 607 Crown-street South.

TO BE LET, that large PUBLIC-HOUSE and Stores, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets, Sydney, with immediate possession. Apply to John M. M'Quade, Windsor, or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

TO LET, from the 1st July next, those central and commodious BUSINESS PREMISES, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street. At present in occupation of Fotheringham and Mullen. Apply to P. Hart, Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA THEATRE to LET. Apply J. F. Josephson, Esq., King-street.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, MONTAUBIN VILLAS, Moncur-street. These houses are newly erected, and replete with every convenience, containing six rooms and kitchen, bath, washhouse, large garden, stocked with fruit trees and vines.

PROPERTIES TO LET.

Will be ready for Occupation in a Month, four newly erected Houses in Albion-street, Surry Hills, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, bath-room, laundry, with copper boiler, balcony, and verandah, large yard, and water laid on. Rent 30s a week, all rates and taxes paid.

A desirable Family Residence, delightfully situated on Strawberry Hill, off Elizabeth-street, near Devonshire-street, commanding a fine view of the North Shore, Balmain, Pyrmont, and the Blue Mountains. It consists of two large rooms and hall on the ground floor, four spacious bedrooms on the upper floor; a large kitchen with patent range (oven and boiler), ... room, and the usual out-offices. There are ... kitchen gardens, stable, and large well grassed ... lock, all in excellent order; water laid on.

Brumby House, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hill.—A first-class detached house, consisting of eight capital rooms, large kitchen, and servant's room, laundry, and washhouse; verandahs and balcony back and front; about half an acre of ground, well planted with full bearing fruit trees, and the use of an adjoining paddock. The yard is well flagged, water laid on, and the house is in excellent repair. Rent, £120 per annum.

Hartlepool Cottage, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.—A nice little Cottage has recently undergone a thorough repair, has been painted and papered throughout, and is well adapted for a small family. The rooms, four in number, exclusive of kitchen and out-houses, are of convenient size; water is laid on, there is a small paddock, and the rent extremely low.

Waverley, near the Charing Cross Hotel, a neat six-roomed House, in thorough repair, detached kitchen, stable, garden, good yard, and good water; omnibuses pass the door.

Tupo-terrace, facing Woolloomooloo Bay, containing six rooms, kitchen, and out-houses, balcony, and verandah; water laid on; rent 21s a week; rates and taxes free.

Waverley.—The attention of those desirous to obtain all the above essentials is directed to two detached Houses to Let, at Waverley, near the intersection of the South Head and Charing Cross Roads. One comprises five rooms, kitchen, stables, coach-house, garden, and out-houses. The other consists of seven rooms, with stables, coach-house, &c. An excellent supply of never-failing water.

Upton House, St. Leonards, North Shore, adjoining Pictonville, the residence of Captain Pockley, containing eight rooms, coach-house, stables, and out-houses. This desirable property, situated in a most healthy position, and replete with every convenience, is to Let at a very moderate rental.

Residence for a professional gentleman, or for a first-class Boarding Establishment.—To Let, in Castlereagh-street, a large House, with every accommodation for a family or for the above; gas and water laid on.

Balmain.—To Let, in Darling-street East, a two-storied Stone House, of 8 rooms, with verandah and half an acre of ground. The position is healthy, and in close proximity to the Point Ferry.

Chaddesden Villa, Paddington.—A delightful suburban Residence, having eight rooms and kitchen, two-stalled stable, coach-house and hayloft, garden back and front. The site commands a splendid view; from the back the whole of the harbour, and from the front Botany, Randwick, and the surrounding country.

To Let, at Underwood-street, Paddington, a six-roomed detached Cottage, with kitchen, out-houses, paddock, and garden. Rates and taxes all paid, and the rent one guinea per week.

The Centre of Commerce.—To Let, in Pitt-street, opposite the Exchange, a first-rate Office, contiguous to the wharfs, Custom-house, banks, and wholesale places of business.

House in Cleveland-street, Redfern, near the Railway Bridge, 4 rooms and kitchen; rent, 17s a week, all rates and taxes paid.

First-class Grocery or Drapery Establishment, at Newtown, immediately opposite the Rev. Mr. Kent's Church. The shop has a plate-glass front, and the house consists of 5 rooms and kitchen, with good yard, paddock, and well of water. Rent £2 per week. Landlord pays all rates and taxes.

A large detached House, in Pitt-street, Redfern, containing 10 rooms in the main building, balcony and verandah, kitchen and servants' rooms, laundry, bath-room; coach-house and stabling; orchard well planted with choice and full bearing fruit trees, garden, and every requisite for a family. The house stands on about an acre of ground, is in splendid order, and ready for immediate occupation.

Bradley House, Botany-street, Surry Hills, replete with every comfort and convenience, large garden and grounds, and all the requirements of a first-class establishment.

Commodious Store, in York-street, near the Post Office; furniture and fittings can be taken at a valuation if required.

Gad's Hill Villa, Ashfield, a few minutes' walk from the station, containing 8 rooms in the main building, 2 kitchens, servant's room, store, bathroom, pantry, scullery, laundry, &c., together with several acres of ground, six of which are trenched and planted with orange, grape, and a great variety of fruit-bearing trees; ornamental and flower garden, grass paddocks, and abundance of water.

Pitt-street, Redfern.—A genteel Family Residence, 7 rooms, kitchen, and servant's rooms, balcony, and verandah.

Family Residence, No. 135, Black's-buildings, Castlereagh-street, containing dining and drawing rooms, 6 bedrooms, large kitchen, laundry, coachhouse, stable, and loft, paddock, patent closets, bath room, and every other convenience.

Dynevor-terrace, College-street, Hyde Park.—This first-class and elegant dwelling-house contains 8 spacious and lofty rooms, balcony, and verandah, kitchen, servants' rooms, and various outhouses, is most healthfully situated, commands an excellent view, front and back.

Offices and Stores in various parts of the city.

ALSO, FOR SALE.

Desirable Waterside Residence, Holbrook, Kirribilli Point, North Shore, ten minutes' walk from Milson's Point Ferry. The house contains eleven rooms—dining and drawing rooms are each 21 feet 6 inches by 16 feet and 14 feet high. The hall is 45 feet long and 9 feet wide. Attached to the best bedroom is a bath-room, with water laid on, and fitted for hot and cold water. Exclusive of the eleven rooms are kitchen, scullery, and servant's room, pantry, store-room, and extensive cellarage. The garden consists of an acre of ground, sloping to the water. At the foot are stone wharf and boat-harbour. There is an abundant supply of water from two tanks excavated out of the solid rock, and holding, when full, 25,000 gallons.

HOUSES WANTED—Within easy walking distance to the city, either to rent or purchase; must contain about six rooms, and have a little ground attached. Not particular as to locality. Any convenient suburb will do if in an elevated and healthy position.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF HOUSE PROPERTY.—The undersigned is instructed to purchase, for CASH, a House, containing not less than six rooms, irrespective of kitchen and servant's room, and with at least half an acre of ground. It must be situated in the neighbourhood of Darling Point, Woollahra, Paddington, or Surry Hills.
A. Cubitt, house and estate agent, Bridge-street.

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